

செம்மொழியில் சுற்போம்
ஷெல்
ஸ்கிரிப்ட்
shell
script



பனீயா. பிரசன்னா

தமிழ்நாட்டின் மரபுற இலக்கியப் பாரம்பரியத்தை

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“**Linux**” 是 Linux 的缩写，是 Linux 的缩写。Linux 是一个开源的操作系统，它是由 Linus Torvalds 在 1991 年创建的。Linux 是一个类 Unix 操作系统，它使用 GNU 工具链和库。Linux 是一个自由软件，它允许用户自由地使用、修改和分发它。Linux 是一个多用户、多任务的操作系统，它支持多种硬件架构。Linux 是一个安全的操作系统，它具有良好的安全性和稳定性。Linux 是一个高性能的操作系统，它具有良好的性能和可扩展性。Linux 是一个流行的操作系统，它被广泛应用于服务器、嵌入式系统、移动设备等。Linux 是一个开源的操作系统，它具有良好的社区支持和文档支持。Linux 是一个自由的操作系统，它允许用户自由地使用、修改和分发它。Linux 是一个多用户、多任务的操作系统，它支持多种硬件架构。Linux 是一个安全的操作系统，它具有良好的安全性和稳定性。Linux 是一个高性能的操作系统，它具有良好的性能和可扩展性。Linux 是一个流行的操作系统，它被广泛应用于服务器、嵌入式系统、移动设备等。Linux 是一个开源的操作系统，它具有良好的社区支持和文档支持。Linux 是一个自由的操作系统，它允许用户自由地使用、修改和分发它。

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பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே பண்புணர்வுகளை வளர்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறது. பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே பண்புணர்வுகளை வளர்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறது.

பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே பண்புணர்வுகளை வளர்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறது. பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே பண்புணர்வுகளை வளர்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறது. பெரிய அளவுக்குள்ளேயே பண்புணர்வுகளை வளர்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறது.

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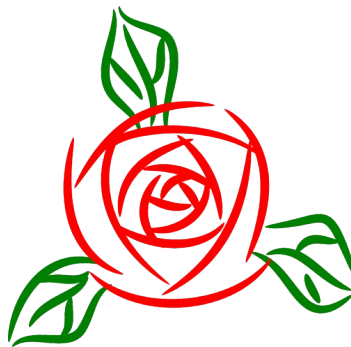
[illegible]

“ 中国 的 发展 是 有 目 共 睹 的 ”

[illegible]

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“我敢打賭，你絕對會後悔的！”



Scripting Language Syntax:

Scripting language syntax is the set of rules that define the structure and format of a script. It includes the rules for defining variables, functions, loops, and other programming constructs. The syntax of a scripting language determines how the code is interpreted and executed. Understanding the syntax is essential for writing valid and functional scripts. The syntax of a scripting language is typically defined by a set of rules or a grammar. These rules specify the allowed characters, keywords, and symbols, as well as the rules for combining them to form valid expressions and statements. The syntax of a scripting language is often designed to be easy to learn and use, while still providing enough flexibility to express complex logic and algorithms.

Example 1:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "Welcome to Linux Shell script world"
```

Scripting Language Execution:

Scripting language execution is the process of running a script. It involves the interpreter or shell taking the script as input and executing the commands it contains. The execution of a script is typically done by running the script file from the command line. The interpreter or shell reads the script line by line and executes each command in sequence. The output of the script is displayed on the terminal or saved to a file. Understanding the execution process is important for debugging and optimizing scripts.

```
#sh -x script1.sh
```

 This command runs the script1.sh file in the current directory, and the output is displayed on the terminal. The -x option is used to enable debugging, which shows the commands being executed and their arguments.

```
#sh -v script1.sh
```

 This command runs the script1.sh file in the current directory, and the output is displayed on the terminal. The -v option is used to enable verbose mode, which shows the commands being executed and their arguments.

Scripting language execution is a fundamental concept in scripting. It involves the interpreter or shell taking the script as input and executing the commands it contains. The execution of a script is typically done by running the script file from the command line. The interpreter or shell reads the script line by line and executes each command in sequence. The output of the script is displayed on the terminal or saved to a file. Understanding the execution process is important for debugging and optimizing scripts.

```
#chmod +x script.sh
```

 This command changes the permissions of the script.sh file to make it executable. The +x option is used to add the execute permission. This is a necessary step before running the script.

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vi) □□□□ □□□□□□ (process management)

[illegible]

vii) □□□□□ □□□□□□□ (memory management)

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 ພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາ **RAM (Random Access Memory)** ພວກ
 ພວກເຮົາ. ພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາ.

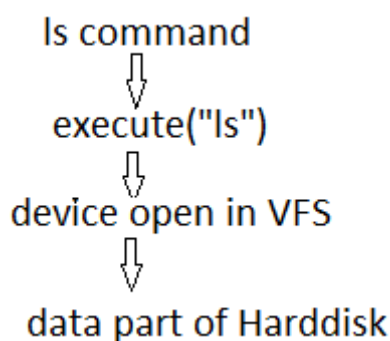
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மேலும், மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்.

மேலும்: மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (Array) மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்?

மேலும்: மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (one dimensional array) மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (assign) மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (zero-based index) மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் ++, மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (two dimensional), மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (three dimensional), மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் (multi-dimensional) மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்.

Is மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்.



மேலும் VFS மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் Virtual File System மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட். மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்.

மேலும் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்:

i=5

j=6

மேலும் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட் மெமரி மானேஜ்மென்ட்:

one="This is one"

two="This is two"

three="3" மெமரி 3 மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி. மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி மெமரி.

Example 2:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "i value is $i"
```

```
echo "j value is $j"
```

```
echo "first string is $one"
```

```
echo "second string is $two"
```

```
echo "third string is $three"
```

What is shellscript (shellscript) and how to use it?

Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell. It is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.

1. Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell.
2. Shellscript is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.
3. Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell.
4. Shellscript is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.
5. Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell.

Example 3:

Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell. It is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.

Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell. It is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.

```
#who | sort | cut -d' ' -f1
```

Shellscript is a programming language that is used to automate the execution of a series of commands in a shell. It is a text-based language that can be used to create scripts that can be run on a computer.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

whos - a program which displays the login usernames of a particular system.

network device drivers

logic

data

declaration

zero

(...)

பெரியகோட்டை ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் - 3 ஊராட்சி
பகுதி, பெரியகோட்டை

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 - 00000000 3

[illegible][illegible]

父母过程 (Parent Process) 是指父母在参与孩子学习的过程中所扮演的角色。
 父母过程包括父母对孩子的期望、支持、参与程度以及与孩子沟通的方式。

□□□□□□ □□□□□ (Child Process) □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□□□□□.

00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000, 000000000000 00000000 00000000
 0000000000 000000000000 00000000000000 00000000 000000 (Orphan Process)
 00000000 0000000000 00000000 000000 0000000000.

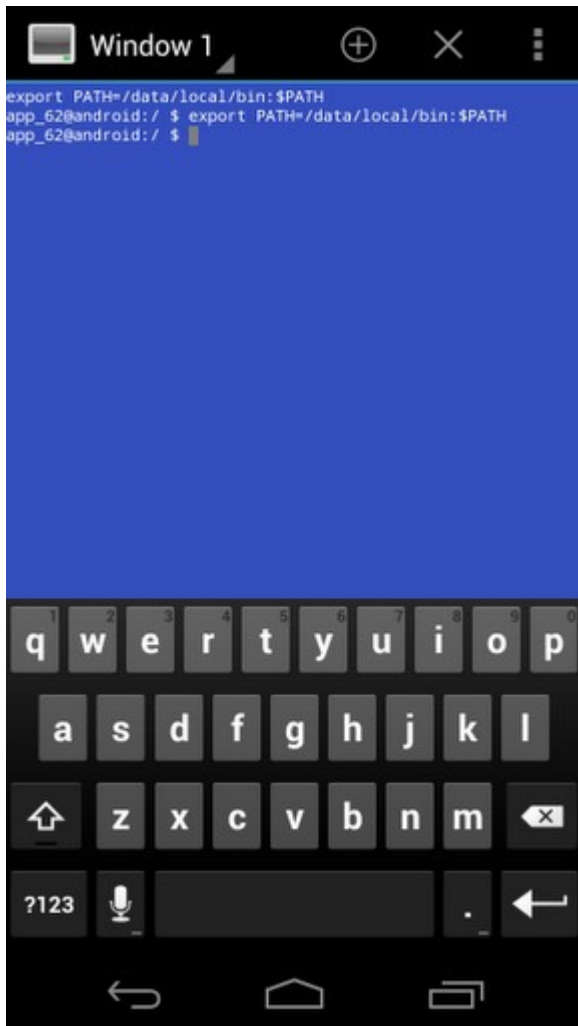
1. **Daemon Process** (Background Process):

สถานะ Zombie state หมายถึง, เมื่อกระบวนการที่ทำงานอยู่ในสถานะ Zombie state นั้นยังไม่ได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการ, กระบวนการนั้นจะยังคงอยู่ในสถานะ Zombie state อยู่ต่อไป. เมื่อได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการแล้ว สถานะจะเปลี่ยนเป็น Ready.

สถานะ Ready state หมายถึง, เมื่อกระบวนการที่ทำงานอยู่ในสถานะ Ready state นั้นยังไม่ได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการ, กระบวนการนั้นจะยังคงอยู่ในสถานะ Ready state อยู่ต่อไป. เมื่อได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการแล้ว สถานะจะเปลี่ยนเป็น Running (Stop state) เมื่อกระบวนการนั้นเสร็จสิ้น.

สรุปสถานะ:

สถานะ Ready state หมายถึง, เมื่อกระบวนการที่ทำงานอยู่ในสถานะ Ready state นั้นยังไม่ได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการ, กระบวนการนั้นจะยังคงอยู่ในสถานะ Ready state อยู่ต่อไป. เมื่อได้รับการจัดการโดยระบบปฏิบัติการแล้ว สถานะจะเปลี่ยนเป็น Running (Stop state) เมื่อกระบวนการนั้นเสร็จสิ้น.

[illegible]

echo command prints the command and its arguments. cat command concatenates files and prints the result. _EOF_ stands for End Of File.

#!/bin/bash

make_page - A script to produce an HTML file

cat << _EOF_

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

The title of your page

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

Your page content goes here.

</BODY>

</HTML>

EOF

main_page.sh > filename.html

HTML

Technical terms:

Parent process

child process

orphan process

daemon process

running state

stopping state

zombie state

睡眠状態 - **sleeping state**

睡眠可能状態 - **interruptable sleep state**

睡眠不可能状態 - **uninterruptable sleep state**

フォルダ - **Folder or directory**

(省略...)


~~~~~.~~~~~ (root user)~~~~~  
~~~~~(undo)~~~~~.  
~~~~~

## ~~~~~ 5: (Terminal Emulator ~~~~~)

~~~~~ title ~~~~~ ~~~~~~. ~~~~~  
~~~~~ \$title ~~~~~~.

**#!/bin/bash**

**# make\_page - A script to produce an HTML file**

**title="My System Information"**

**cat<<- \_EOF\_**

**<HTML>**

**<HEAD>**

**<TITLE>**

**\$title**

**</TITLE>**

**</HEAD>**

**<BODY>**

**<H1>\$title</H1>**

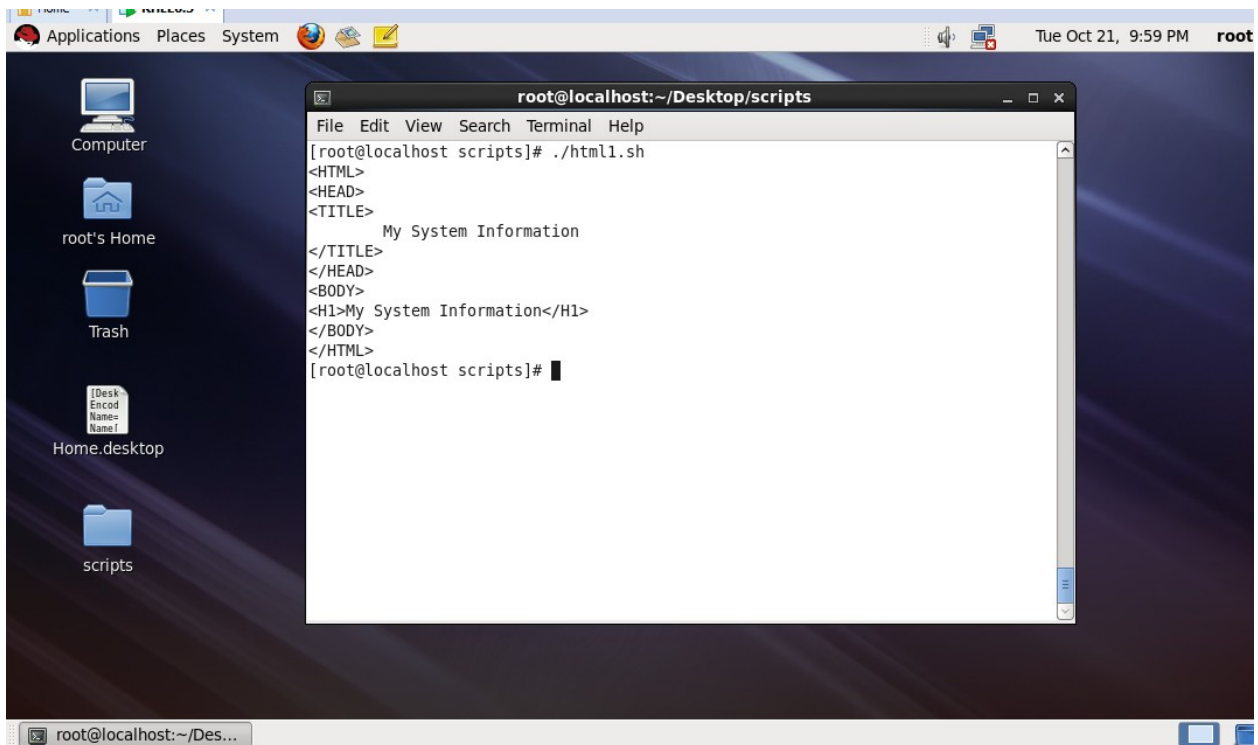
**</BODY>**

**</HTML>**

**\_EOF\_**



```
chmod +x niral5.sh; ./niral5.sh)
```

[illegible]

00000000 00000000 0000 000000 000000 000000000000 0000000  
 00000000.

## Step 6: (Root Terminal Emulator)

000000 **\$HOSTNAME** 000000 00000000 **environment variable** 00  
 000000000000.

## #!/bin/bash

## # make\_page - A script to produce an HTML file

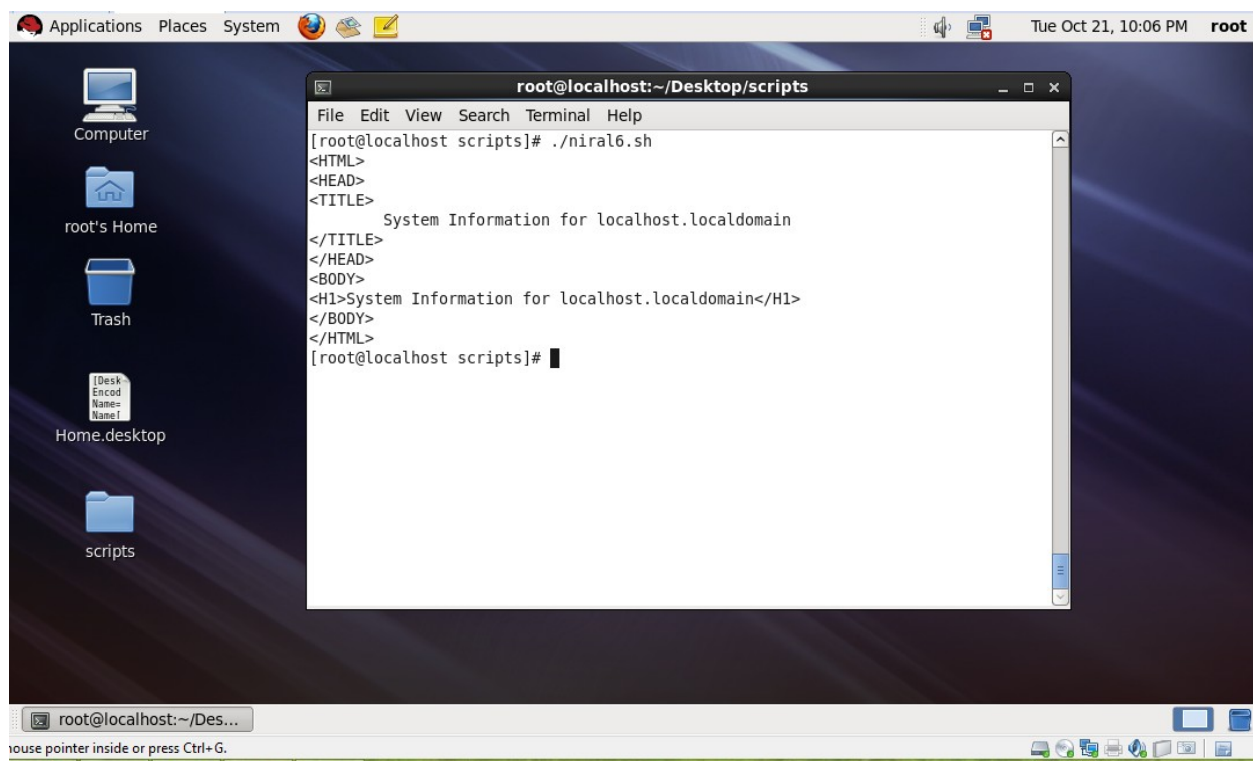
**title="System Information for"**

```

cat<<- _EOF_
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
    $title $HOSTNAME
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>$title $HOSTNAME</H1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
_EOF_

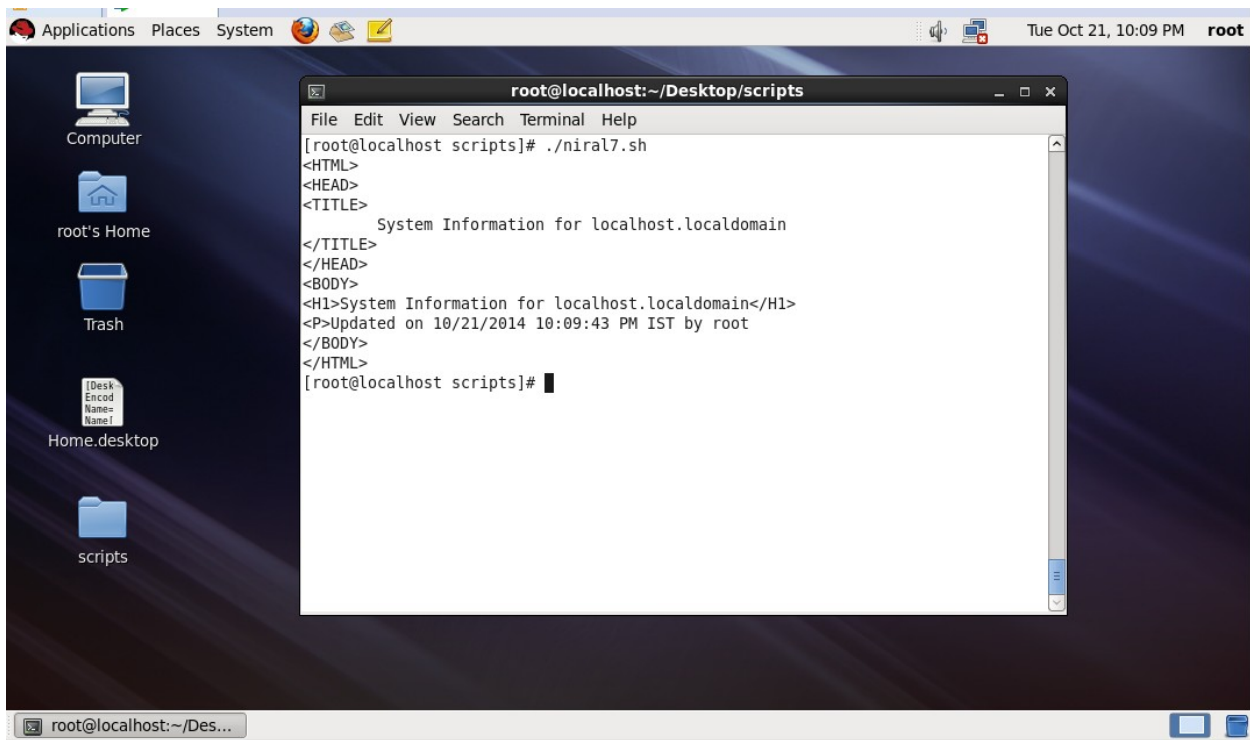
```

1. Create a file named niral6.sh in the scripts directory. (chmod +x niral6.sh;  
 ./niral6.sh)



## 7: (Root Terminal Emulator)





Operating system is a software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer system. It provides a platform for other software to run on top of it. The operating system is responsible for managing the system's memory, processing, and I/O. It also provides a user interface for interacting with the system.

## Technical terms:

**Operating system**

**Booting stage**

**First file**

**kernel (core of the operating system)**

**initrd file**

**seven run levels of the operating system**

**/etc/fstab file (file system table configuration file)**

**root user**

**undo**

**destruction script**

**variables**

**environment variables**

**Substitution**

(□□□□□□...)

## பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது - 5

### பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது

---

பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது.

- பக்கம் 5

#### பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது:

பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது.  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **init 0** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது. **shutdown**  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது. பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **single user** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **multiuser without network** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான, பெரிய அளவிலான  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **multiuser with network** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான, பெரிய அளவிலான  
**future enhancement or unused** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான, பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **GUI-**  
**Graphical User Interface** என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான, பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது **restart**  
பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது.

**init 0 - shutdown**

**init 1 - single user mode**

**init 2 - multi user mode without network**

**init 3 - multi user mode with network**

**init 4 - unused for future enhancement purpose**

**init 5 - X11 or GUI mode**

**init 6 - reboot**

பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது என்பது பெரிய அளவிலான ஸ்தலங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது.

**#vim /etc/inittab** 파일을 편집하여 시스템이 어떤 레벨에서 시작될지 지정한다. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3는 기본 레벨 3을 지정하고, Ubuntu는 기본 레벨 3을 지정한다.

```
# inittab      This file describes how the INIT process should
#              start the system in a certain run-level.
#
# Author:      Miquel van Smoorenburg, <miquels@drinkel.nl.m
#              Modified for RHS Linux by Marc Ewing and Donn
#
# Default runlevel. The runlevels used by RHS are:
#  0 - halt (Do NOT set initdefault to this)
#  1 - Single user mode
#  2 - Multiuser, without NFS (The same as 3, if you do not
#  3 - Full multiuser mode
#  4 - unused
#  5 - X11
#  6 - reboot (Do NOT set initdefault to this)
#
id:3:initdefault:
# System initialization.
si::sysinit:/etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit
```

8

**#!/bin/bash**

**# make\_page - A script to produce an HTML file**

**TITLE="System Information for \$HOSTNAME"**

**RIGHT\_NOW=\$(date +"%x %r %Z")**

**TIME\_STAMP="Updated on \$RIGHT\_NOW by \$USER"**

**cat <<- \_EOF\_**

**<HTML>**

**<HEAD>**

**<TITLE>**

**\$TITLE**

**</TITLE>**

**</HEAD>**

**<BODY>**

**<H1>\$TITLE</H1>**





```

{
    # Temporary function stub
    echo "function home_space"
}
##### Main
cat <<- _EOF_
<html>
<head>
    <title>$TITLE</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>$TITLE</h1>
    <p>$TIME_STAMP</p>
    $(system_info)
    $(show_uptime)
    $(drive_space)
    $(home_space)
</body>
</html>
_EOF_
function show_uptime
{
    echo "<h2>System uptime</h2>"
    echo "<pre>"
    uptime
    echo "</pre>"
}
function drive_space
{
    echo "<h2>Filesystem space</h2>"
    echo "<pre>"
    df

```



**home\_space**    **user's home directory**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**  
home\_space    user's    home    directory    home    space

## usage of functions in shell script):

1.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**
2.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**
3.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**
4.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**
5.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**
6.    **home**    **space**    **user's**    **home**    **directory**    **home**    **space**

## init 0 (shutdown or halt)

**init 0 (shutdown or halt)**

**single user (run-level 1)**

**multiuser without network (run-level 2)**

**multiuser with network (run-level 3)**

**future enhancement (run-level 4)**

**Graphical user interface (GUI run-level 5)**

**restart (run-level 6)**

**functions**

(init 0)

## ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash - 6

### ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash (Functions)

---

```
ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash คือฟังก์ชันที่ผู้ใช้สามารถเรียกใช้เพื่อทำซ้ำ
การดำเนินการบางอย่างได้โดยไม่ต้องเขียนคำสั่งซ้ำๆ กัน
ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash สามารถเรียกใช้ได้จากคำสั่งต่อไปนี้
ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash สามารถเรียกใช้ได้จากคำสั่งต่อไปนี้.
```

- ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐาน 6

#### ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash:

ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash คือฟังก์ชันที่ผู้ใช้สามารถเรียกใช้เพื่อทำซ้ำ
การดำเนินการบางอย่างได้โดยไม่ต้องเขียนคำสั่งซ้ำๆ กัน
ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash สามารถเรียกใช้ได้จากคำสั่งต่อไปนี้
ฟังก์ชันพื้นฐานของ Bash สามารถเรียกใช้ได้จากคำสั่งต่อไปนี้.

ฟังก์ชัน 10:

**#!/bin/sh**

**# A simple script with a function...**

**add\_a\_user()**

**{**

**USER=\$1**

**PASSWORD=\$2**

**shift; shift;**

**# Having shifted twice, the rest is now comments ...**

**COMMENTS=\$@**

**echo "Adding user \$USER ..."**

**echo useradd -c "\$COMMENTS" \$USER**

**echo passwd \$USER \$PASSWORD**

**echo "Added user \$USER (\$COMMENTS) with pass \$PASSWORD"**

**}**

**###**



```
myfunc 1 2 3
```

```
echo "x is $x"
```

#####:

##### **myfunc()** ##### #####. ##### (main program) #####. ##### ##### ##### #####, ##### ##### #####. #####.

##### **12:**

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
myfunc()
```

```
{
```

```
    echo "\$1 is $1"
```

```
    echo "\$2 is $2"
```

```
    # cannot change $1 - we'd have to say:
```

```
    # 1="Goodbye Cruel"
```

```
    # which is not a valid syntax. However, we can
```

```
    # change $a:
```

```
    a="Goodbye Cruel"
```

```
}
```

```
### Main script starts here
```

```
a=Hello
```

```
b=World
```

```
myfunc $a $b
```

```
echo "a is $a"
```

```
echo "b is $b"
```

#####:

##### **11** ##### #####. #####. #####, #####. #####.

00000000 00000000 0000: 0000000000 00000000000 0000000 00000  
 00000000000000000000. 00000000 000000000000 0000 000000000000000000 00000  
**filename.sh** 000000 000000000 **./filename.sh** 000000 00000000 000000000  
 000000000000. 000000000000 **Terminal emulator** 000 0000000000000000000000  
 00000000000, 00000000 000000000000000 00000000000000000000 0000000.  
 000000000 0000000000000000 0000 00000000000000 00 0000000000 00000000000000  
 000000000000 000000 00000000000 000000000000000000000000000000000000000000.  
 000000000000 00000000 00000000000000 00000000 **sh -vx ./filename.sh** 0000  
 00000000000 00000000 00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000.

00000000000000000000:

- 000000000000 - **functions**
- 000000000000 - **functions**
- 0000000000000000 - **complex instructions**
- 000000000000 - **big task or complex task**
- 00000000 000000 - **main program**
- 0000000000000000 - **text editor**

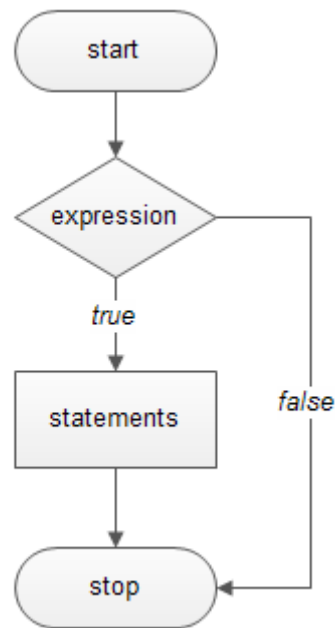
(00000000...)

□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ **7 -**

000000000 000000 0000 00000000  
 0000000000 0000000 000000000; 0000000000  
 0000 00000; 00000000 0000000000  
 00000; 00000000000 00000000 000000.

[illegible]





பொதுவாக, if-then-else கட்டளை, ஒரு நிபந்தனை (condition) மீறப்பட்டால், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட செயல்பாட்டை (statement) செயல்படுத்தும். நிபந்தனை மீறப்படவில்லை என்றால், வேறு ஒரு செயல்பாட்டை செயல்படுத்தும்.

பொதுவாக, if-then-else கட்டளை, ஒரு நிபந்தனை (condition) மீறப்பட்டால், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட செயல்பாட்டை (statement) செயல்படுத்தும்.

பொதுவாக if condition syntax:

**# First form**

```

if condition ; then
    commands
fi
  
```

பொதுவாக if condition syntax:

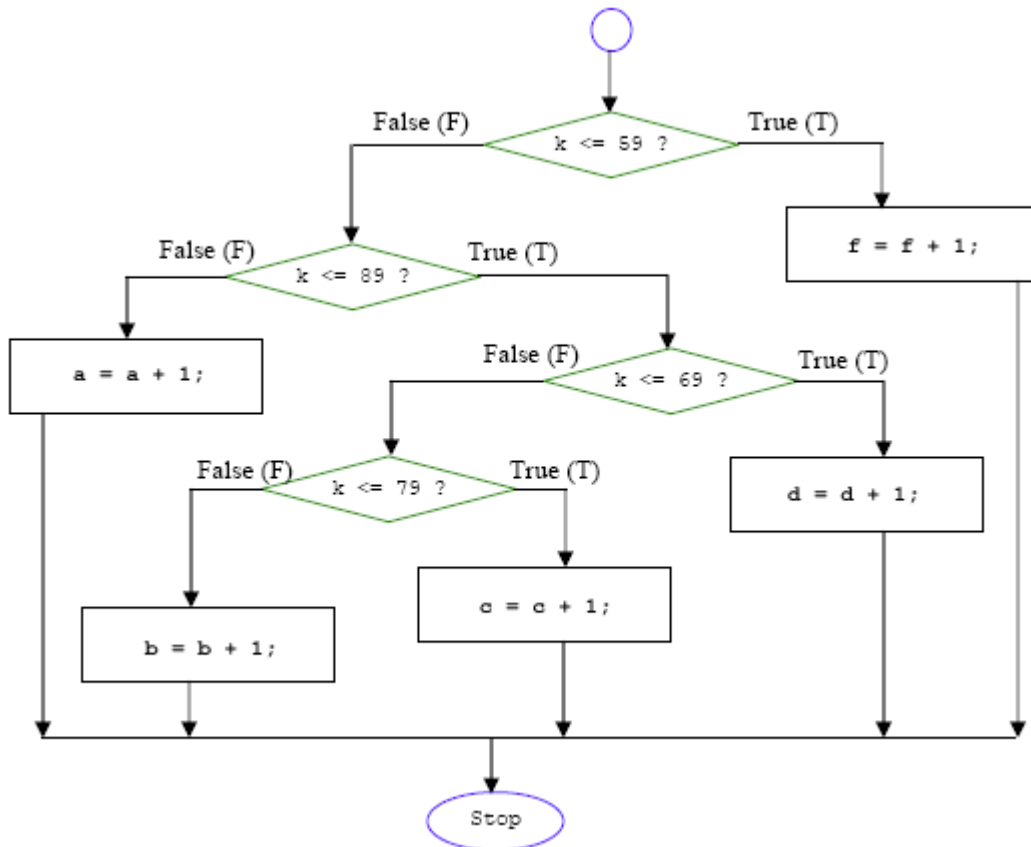
**# Second form**

```

if condition ; then
    commands
else
    commands
fi
  
```



ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມ **if condition** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. **-f** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. **fi** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ **{ } braces** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. **then** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ.



ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ **if statement** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. ພາສາ **decision making** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ **elif ladder** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ. ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ, ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ **if statement** ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ, ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ ພາສາ ປຶ້ມຂໍ້ສັງເກດ.

| Expression     | Description                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>-d file</b> | True if <i>file</i> is a directory.               |
| <b>-e file</b> | True if <i>file</i> exists.                       |
| <b>-f file</b> | True if <i>file</i> exists and is a regular file. |
| <b>-L file</b> | True if <i>file</i> is a symbolic link.           |

|                                         |                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>-r <i>file</i></b>                   | True if <i>file</i> is a file readable by you.                                   |
| <b>-w <i>file</i></b>                   | True if <i>file</i> is a file writable by you.                                   |
| <b>-x <i>file</i></b>                   | True if <i>file</i> is a file executable by you.                                 |
| <b><i>file1</i> -nt <i>file2</i></b>    | True if <i>file1</i> is newer than (according to modification time) <i>file2</i> |
| <b><i>file1</i> -ot <i>file2</i></b>    | True if <i>file1</i> is older than <i>file2</i>                                  |
| <b>-z <i>string</i></b>                 | True if <i>string</i> is empty.                                                  |
| <b>-n <i>string</i></b>                 | True if <i>string</i> is not empty.                                              |
| <b><i>string1</i> = <i>string2</i></b>  | True if <i>string1</i> equals <i>string2</i> .                                   |
| <b><i>string1</i> != <i>string2</i></b> | True if <i>string1</i> does not equal <i>string2</i> .                           |

```
fi
```

#### □□□□ 15

```
if [ $(id -u) != "0" ]; then
    echo "You must be the superuser to run this script" >&2
    exit 1
fi
```

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□  
□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

#### □□□□ 16

```
function home_space
{
    # Only the superuser can get this information

    if [ "$(id -u)" = "0" ]; then
        echo "<h2>Home directory space by user</h2>"
        echo "<pre>"
        echo "Bytes Directory"
        du -s /home/* | sort -nr
        echo "</pre>"
    fi

} # end of home_space
```

#### □□□□ 17

```
#!/bin/bash

number=1

if [ $number = "1" ]; then
    echo "Number equals 1"
```



**Nested if statement -** `if (condition1) { if (condition2) { // code } }`

**Elif ladder -** `if (condition1) { // code } else if (condition2) { // code } else { // code }`

(...)

## பொருள்முறைப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் - 8

### மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (for loop)

---

```
மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும்
மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும்
மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும்
மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும்.
- மீண்டும் 8
```

#### மீண்டும் மீண்டும்:

மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (program statements), மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (மீண்டும் மீண்டும்) மீண்டும் மீண்டும், மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (get satisfied the given condition) மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (loop) மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (single or multiple statements) மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (for statement) மீண்டும் மீண்டும்.

மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (If statement examples)

மீண்டும் 20:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo -n "Hurry up and type something! > "
```

```
if read -t 3 response; then
```

```
echo "Great, you made it in time!"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Sorry, you are too slow!"
```

```
fi
```

மீண்டும் read மீண்டும் -t 3 மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும். மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (system) மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் (user input)



பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **if condition satisfied** என **Great, you made it in time!** எனப் பெரியதாகும். பார்த்துவிட்டு, **Sorry, you are too slow!** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும்.

**21:**

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
number=0
```

```
echo -n "Enter a number > "
```

```
read number
```

```
echo "Number is $number"
```

```
if [  $((number \% 2)) -eq 0$  ]; then
```

```
echo "Number is even"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Number is odd"
```

```
fi
```

பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும்.

பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும்.

பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும். அதை நீங்கள் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் நிச்சயமாக **read -s** எனப் பெரியதாகும்.

**22:**

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo -n "Enter a number between 1 and 3 inclusive > "
```

```
read character
```

```
if [ "$character" = "1" ]; then
```

```
    echo "You entered one."
```

```
else
```

```
    if [ "$character" = "2" ]; then
```

```

    echo "You entered two."
else
    if [ "$character" = "3" ]; then
        echo "You entered three."
    else
        echo "You did not enter a number"
        echo "between 1 and 3."
    fi
fi
fi

```

ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ມີການນຳໃຊ້ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ (ເປັນພາສາ ທີ່ມີ ພາສາ ພາສາ) ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ມີ ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ. ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ (nested if statement) ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ. ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ, ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ, ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາ (find the biggest or smallest of given three numbers or find the second smallest and second largest numbers) ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ.

ພາສາ 23:

```

#!/bin/sh
# This is some secure program that uses security.
VALID_PASSWORD="secret" #this is our password.
echo "Please enter the password:"
read PASSWORD
if [ "$PASSWORD" == "$VALID_PASSWORD" ]; then
    echo "You have access!"
else
    echo "ACCESS DENIED!"
fi

```

ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ມີການນຳໃຊ້ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ (password) ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ. ພາສາ ພາສາ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ ພາສາເບຣາຊິນ



```
do
    echo $var
done
```

□□□□□□□□■

# O

**1**

2

3

4

**5**

6

7

8

9

□□□□□ **25:**

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
for FILE in $HOME/.bash*
```

do

**echo \$FILE**

**done**

□□□□□□□□:

```
/root/.bash_history
```

```
/root/.bash_logout
```

```
/root/.bash_profile
```

```
/root/.bashrc
```

□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (more for loop examples:)

□□□□□ **26:**

```
#!/bin/bash
```

**for X in red green blue**

do

**echo \$X**

**done**



while condition is right, do the statements again and again

for loop statement

body of the loop

variable

directory or folder

string or text

loop

(...)

□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ (for loop) □□□□□□□□□□

[illegible][illegible]

```
for ((i=0;i<=10;i++))  
{  
  Set of statements  
}
```

[illegible]

□□□□□ **29:**

```
#!/bin/bash
# Random number generation using C language syntax
for (( i=1; i <= 5; i++ ))
```

[illegible]

Random number 5: 23435

[illegible]

```
$ ./niral30.sh
```



Number: 1

Number: 2

Number: 3

**Script 31:**

#!/bin/bash

#for loop using comma

```
for ((i=1, j=10; i <= 5 ; i++, j=j+5))
```

```
do
```

```
  echo "Number $i: $j"
```

```
done
```

Script 31 is a Bash script that uses a for loop with a comma-separated list of variables to iterate over a range of numbers. The script prints the value of the variables i and j for each iteration. The output of the script is as follows:

```
Number 1: 10
Number 2: 15
Number 3: 20
Number 4: 25
Number 5: 30
```

**Script 32:**

\$ ./niral31.sh

Number 1: 10

Number 2: 15

Number 3: 20

Number 4: 25

Number 5: 30

**Script 32:**

#!/bin/bash

#! For loop with range in numbers

```
for num in {1..10}
do
    echo "Number: $num"
done
```

આપણે જોઈએ છીએ કે આ કોડ બેઝ શેલમાં ચલાવવામાં આવે છે. આ કોડ ચલાવવામાં આવે છે ત્યારબાદ આપણે જોઈએ છીએ કે આ કોડ ચલાવવામાં આવે છે.

```
સંપાદક:
$ ./niral32.sh
```

```
Number: 1
Number: 2
Number: 3
Number: 4
Number: 5
Number: 6
Number: 7
Number: 8
Number: 9
Number: 10
```

આ કોડ ચલાવવામાં આવે છે ત્યારબાદ આપણે જોઈએ છીએ કે આ કોડ ચલાવવામાં આવે છે.

```
સંપાદક 33:
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#for loop with with C language syntax
```

```
for ((i=1;i<=10;i++))
```

```
do
```

```
echo "Number: $i"
```

```
done
```

```
સંપાદક 34:
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Range of numbers with increments after "in" keyword
```

```
for num in {1..10..2}
do
    echo "Number: $num"
done
```

Example 34:

```
$ ./niral34.sh
```

```
Number: 1
```

```
Number: 3
```

```
Number: 5
```

```
Number: 7
```

```
Number: 9
```

Example 34 shows a for loop that iterates over a range of numbers. The range is defined by the curly braces {1..10..2}, which means start at 1, end at 10, and increment by 2. The loop body prints the current number for each iteration.

Example 35:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#Niral 34 with C Language syntax
```

```
for ((i=1;i<=10;i=i+2))
```

```
do
```

```
    echo "Number: $i"
```

```
done
```

Example 36:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# fileinfo.sh Fileinfo: operating on a file list contained in a variable
```

```
FILES="/usr/sbin/accept
```

```
/usr/sbin/pwck
```

```
/usr/sbin/chroot
```

```
/usr/bin/fakefile
```



for loop

shell script

infinite for loop

variable

(...)

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ -10

[illegible][illegible]

1. 非零 (non-zero status) 状态。
  - 表示成功。
2. 零 (zero status) 状态。
  - 表示失败。
3. 非零 (non-zero status) 状态。
  - 表示成功。



#####:

**# ./niral36.sh**

**Username 1 : prasanna**

**Username 2 : arivu**

**Username 3 : nedilan**

**Username 4 : porrko**

**..**

##### 37:

**#!/bin/bash**

**i=1**

**cd ~**

**for item in \***

**do**

**echo "Item \$((i++)) : \$item"**

**done**

##### :#####:

##### ##### ##### ##### ##### #####  
##### #####. **cd ~** ##### ## #####  
##### #####.

#####:

**# ./niral37.sh**

**Item 1 : positional-parameters.sh**

**Item 2 : backup.sh**

**Item 3 : emp-report.awk**

**Item 4 : item-list.sed**

**Item 5 : employee.db**

**Item 8 : storage**

**Item 9 : downloads**

##### 38:

**#!/bin/bash**

**i=1**

**for file in /etc/[abcd]\*.conf**







while loop - entry controlled loop

[illegible]

```
graph TD; A[while requirement test] -- True --> B(do command command); B --> A; A -- False --> C(done);
```

The flowchart illustrates the logic of a while loop. It begins with a rectangular box labeled "while requirement test". If the test is "True", an arrow points down to an oval labeled "do command command". From this oval, an arrow curves back up to the "while requirement test" box, forming a loop. If the test is "False", an arrow points left to a pink oval labeled "done".

## while Loop

#####

##### 40:

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral40**

**#chessboard**

**for (( i = 1; i <= 9; i++ )) ### Outer for loop ###**

**do**

**for (( j = 1 ; j <= 9; j++ )) ### Inner for loop ###**

**do**

**tot=`expr \$i + \$j`**

**tmp=`expr \$tot % 2`**

**if [ \$tmp -eq 0 ]; then**

**echo -e -n "\033[47m "**

**else**

**echo -e -n "\033[40m "**

**fi**

**done**

**echo -e -n "\033[40m" ##### set back background colour to black**

**echo "" ##### print the new line ###**

**done**

#####

##### (chess board) #####  
#####.  
#####

#####

**for (( i = 1; i <= 9; i++ ))**

**do**

**for (( j = 1 ; j <= 9; j++ ))**

**do**

#####

**Begin the outer loop which runs 9 times., and the outer loop terminates when the value of i exceeds 9**  
**Begins the inner loop, for each value of i the inner loop is cycled through 9 times, with the variable j taking values from 1 to 9. The inner for loop terminates when the value of j**

```

tot=`expr $i + $j`
tmp=`expr $tot % 2`

if [ $tmp -eq 0 ]; then
    echo -e -n "\033[47m "
else
    echo -e -n "\033[40m "
fi

done

echo -e -n "\033[40m"
echo ""

done

```

exceeds 9.

See for even and odd number positions using these statements. If even number position print the white colour block (using echo -e -n "\033[47m "statement); otherwise for odd position print the black colour box (using echo -e -n "\033[40m " statement). These statements are responsible to print entire chess board on screen with alternate colours.

End of inner loop

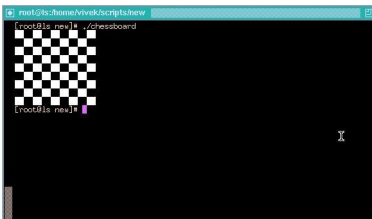
Make sure its black background as we always have on our terminals.

Print the blank line

End of outer loop and shell scripts get terminated by printing the chess board.

#####:

**#./niral40.sh**



##### (Syntaxes of while loop):

##### while #####

**Ksh shell syntax:**

**while [[ condition ]] ; do**

**command1**

**command1**

**commandN**

**done**

**csch syntax:**

**while command**

**do**

**Statement(s) to be executed if command is true**

**done**

**Bash syntax:**

**while [ condition ]**

**do**

**command1**

**command2**

**commandN**

**done**

**while (while)** command is executed repeatedly as long as the condition is true.

**Example 41:**

**#!/bin/sh**

**#niral 41**

**a=0**

**while [ \$a -lt 10 ]**

**do**

**echo \$a**

**a=`expr \$a + 1`**

**done**

**Example 41:**

**a** is a variable, which is assigned the value 0. The while loop will execute the commands as long as the condition is true. **It** **less than** the value **10** the loop will continue to execute the commands (printing). The while loop is an alternate for for command) command is executed repeatedly.

**Example 41:**

**#!/niral41.sh**

**0**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

**Example 42:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral 42**

**c=1**

**while [ \$c -le 5 ]**

**do**

**echo "Welcome \$c times"**

**(( c++ ))**

**done**

**Example Explanation:**

Here, we are using the **while** loop to print "Welcome \$c times" 5 times. The condition **[ \$c -le 5 ]** (satisfying the given condition) is true, and the loop continues. The variable **c** is incremented by 1 in each iteration.

**Example Output:**

**#!/niral42.sh**

**Welcome 1 times**

**Welcome 2 times**

**Welcome 3 times**

**Welcome 4 times**

**Welcome 5 times**

**Example 43:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral 43**





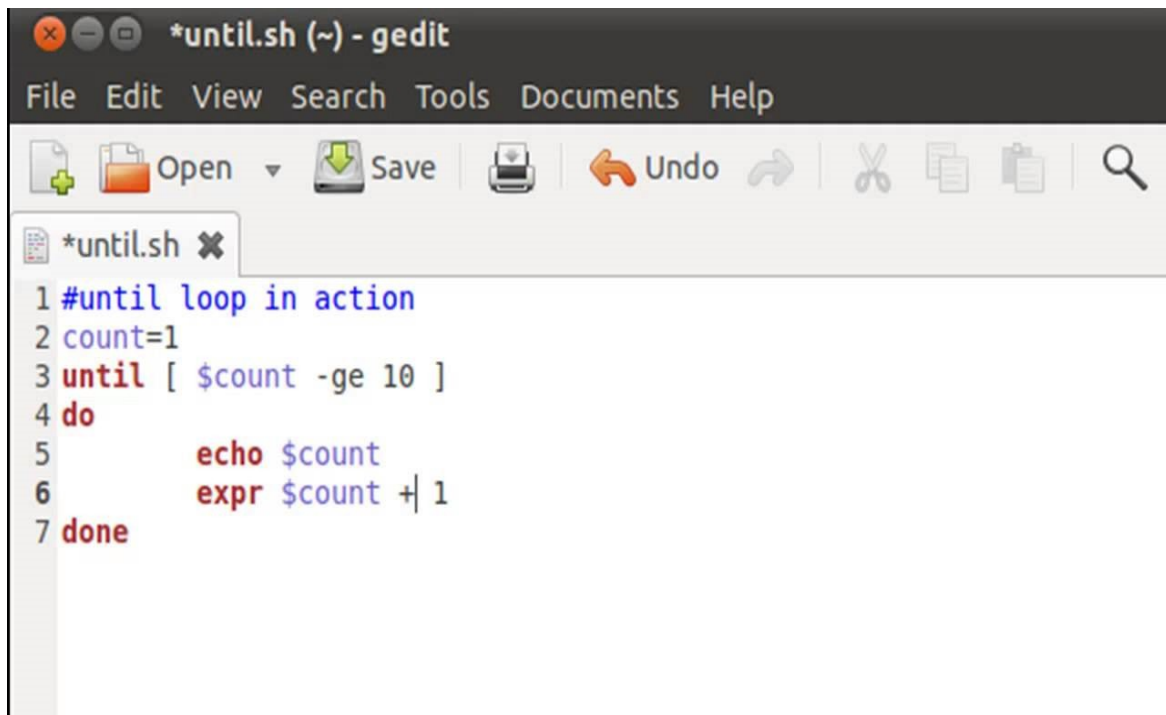
until loop - exit  
controlled loop

- □□□□□□ **12**

0000000000 000000000000 000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 00  
 0000000 0000 00000 00000000 00000000, 000 000000000 000000000  
 0000000000000000000000 00000000000 0000000000000 0000000 000000000000. 000000  
 0000000 0000000 **non-zero value** 000 000000000000.000 000000000 0000000 0000  
 0000 0000000000000 000000 00000000000, 000000 0000000000000000 00000000000  
 0000000.

0000 000000000000000000 00000000 00000 000000000 00000 000000  
 00000000, 0000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000. 0000000000000,  
 0000000000 000000 (**while loop command**) 000000 000 00000 00000000  
 0000000000000000. 00000000 00000000 00000000000 000000 00000000. 00000

~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~



~~~~~ 44:

```
# cat monitor.sh
#!/bin/bash
#niral 44
file=/tmp/logfile
until [ $(ls -l $file | awk '{print $5}') -gt 2000 ]
do
    echo "Sleeping for next 5 seconds"
    sleep 5
done
date=`date +%s`
cp $file "$file-"$date.bak
```

~~~~~ ~~~~~~:

~~~~~ ~~~~~~ **log** ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~. ~~~~ **2000** ~~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~. ~~~~ **.bak** ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~. ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~



root@kali:~#

**#./mac\_wait.sh**

**Enter IP Address:192.143.2.10**

**PING 192.143.2.10 (192.143.2.10) 56(84) bytes of data.**

**--- 192.143.2.10 ping statistics ---**

**1 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 0ms**

**PING 192.143.2.10 (192.143.2.10) 56(84) bytes of data.**

**64 bytes from 192.143.2.10: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms**

**--- 192.143.2.10 ping statistics ---**

**1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms**

**rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.059/0.059/0.059/0.000 ms**

**The authenticity of host '192.143.2.10 (192.143.2.10)' can't be established.**

**Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes**

**root@kali 46:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral 46**

**number=0**

**until [ \$number -ge 10 ]; do**

**echo "Number = \$number"**

**number=\$((number + 1))**

**done**

**root@kali ~#**

**root@kali ~# cat mac\_wait.sh**

**#!/bin/bash**

**root@kali ~#**

**root@kali ~# cat mac\_wait.sh**

**root@kali 47:**

```

#!/bin/bash
# This script copies files from my homedirectory into the webserver
directory.
# A new directory is created every hour.
# If the pics are taking up too much space, the oldest are removed.

while true; do
    DISKFUL=$(df -h $WEBDIR | grep -v File | awk '{print $5 }' | cut -d
    "%" -f1 -)

    until [ $DISKFUL -ge "90" ]; do

        DATE=`date +%Y%m%d`
        HOUR=`date +%H`
        mkdir $WEBDIR/"$DATE"

        while [ $HOUR -ne "00" ]; do
            DESTDIR=$WEBDIR/"$DATE"/"$HOUR"
            mkdir "$DESTDIR"
            mv $PICDIR/*.jpg "$DESTDIR"/
            sleep 3600
            HOUR=`date +%H`
        done

        DISKFULL=$(df -h $WEBDIR | grep -v File | awk '{ print $5 }' | cut -d
        "%" -f1 -)
        done

        TOREMOVE=$(find $WEBDIR -type d -a -mtime +30)
        for i in $TOREMOVE; do
            rm -rf "$i";
        done
    done

```

**done**

შედეგის შეფასება:

შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება (home directory files)

შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება.

შედეგის შეფასება (new directory) შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება.

შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება, შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება.

შედეგის შეფასება:

შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება.

შედეგის შეფასება:

შედეგის შეფასება - **exit controlled**

შედეგის შეფასება - **until loop**

შედეგის შეფასება - **Boolean value (it may be true or false)**

შედეგის შეფასება - **non zero value**

შედეგის შეფასება - **at least once**

შედეგის შეფასება - **web server**

შედეგის შეფასება - **backup**

შედეგის შეფასება შედეგის შეფასება - **connection ping command**

შედეგის შეფასება - **ping replies**

შედეგის შეფასება - **self explanatory**

(შედეგის შეფასება...)

შეცვლის ოპერატორი **case** -13.

## შეცვლის ოპერატორი **case** (case statement)

---

```
შეცვლის ოპერატორი case
    შეცვლის ოპერატორი case
    შეცვლის ოპერატორი case
    შეცვლის ოპერატორი case.
    შეცვლის ოპერატორი case -13
```

### შეცვლის ოპერატორი:

შეცვლის ოპერატორი **case** შეცვლის ოპერატორი.

**Case** შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი, შეცვლის ოპერატორი, შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი.

შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი. შეცვლის ოპერატორი **if else** შეცვლის ოპერატორი (**else if ladder**) შეცვლის ოპერატორი.

შეცვლის ოპერატორი: შეცვლის **case** შეცვლის ოპერატორი შეცვლის ოპერატორი **esac** შეცვლის ოპერატორი.

შეცვლის ოპერატორი (**General syntax**):

**case word in**

**pattern1)**

**Statement(s) to be executed if pattern1 matches**

**;;**

**pattern2)**

**Statement(s) to be executed if pattern2 matches**

**;;**

**pattern3)**

**Statement(s) to be executed if pattern3 matches**

;;

\*)

**Default statement(s)**

**esac**

□□□□ \* □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□ (pattern) □□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

□□□□ 48:

**#!/bin/sh**

**#niral 48**

**FRUIT="kiwi"**

**case "\$FRUIT" in**

**"apple") echo "Apple pie is quite tasty."**

**;;**

**"banana") echo "I like banana nut bread."**

**;;**

**"kiwi") echo "New Zealand is famous for kiwi."**

**;;**

**esac**

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□:

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ **kiwi** □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

□□□□□□□□ (Output):

**New Zealand is famous for kiwi.**

□□□□ 49:

**# cat filetype.sh**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral 49**

**for filename in \$(ls)**

**do**

**# Take extension available in a filename**

**ext=\${filename##\*\.\*}**

**case "\$ext" in**



```

c) echo "$filename : C source file"
;;
o) echo "$filename : Object file"
;;
sh) echo "$filename : Shell script"
;;
txt) echo "$filename : Text file"
;;
*) echo " $filename : Not processed"
;;

```

**esac**

**done**

#####:

##### (folder) #####, ##### (type of the file and extension) #####. #####, #####, #####, #####, ##### (file without extension or Not processed file) #####.

##### (Output):

**# ./filetype.sh**

**a.c : C source file**

**b.c : C source file**

**c1.txt : Text file**

**fileop.sh : Shell script**

**obj.o : Object file**

**text : Not processed**

**t.o : Object file**

##### 50:

**# cat yorno.sh**

**#niral50.sh**

**#!/bin/bash**

**echo -n "Do you agree with this? [yes or no]: "**

```
read yno
case $yno in
```

**[yY] | [yY][Ee][Ss] )**

**echo "Agreed"**

“”

**[nN] | [n|N][O|o] )**

```
echo "Not agreed, you can't proceed the installation";
```

**exit 1**

“”

```
*) echo "Invalid input"
```

“”

**esac**

:

000000000000 000 00000 0000000000? 000000000000? 00000000 00000000 000000  
 000000 000000000. (an user is agreeing or disagreeing) 0000000 000  
 00000000 0000000 000000000000, 000 0000000000000000 00000000 (checking the  
 given text) 00000000000 0000000000.

**□□□□□□□□ (Output):**

```
# ./yorno.sh
```

**Do you agree with this? [yes or no]: YES**

**Agreed**

□□□□□ **51:**

```
#!/bin/sh
```

## # Wedding guest meals

**# These variables hold the counters.**

**NUM CHICKEN=0**

**NUM STEAK=0**

**ERR MSG=""**

**# This will clear the screen before displaying the menu.**

**clear**

**while :**

**do**

**# If error exists, display it**

**if [ "\$ERR\_MSG" != "" ]; then**

**echo "Error: \$ERR\_MSG"**

**echo ""**

**fi**

**# Write out the menu options...**

**echo "Chicken: \$NUM\_CHICKEN"**

**echo "Steak: \$NUM\_STEAK"**

**echo ""**

**echo "Select an option:"**

**echo " \* 1: Chicken"**

**echo " \* 2: Steak"**

**echo " \* 3: Exit"**

**# Clear the error message**

**ERR\_MSG=""**

**# Read the user input**

**read SEL**

**case \$SEL in**

**1) NUM\_CHICKEN=`expr \$NUM\_CHICKEN + 1` ;;**

**2) NUM\_STEAK=`expr \$NUM\_STEAK + 1` ;;**

**3) echo "Bye!"; exit ;;**

**\*) ERR\_MSG="Please enter a valid option!"**

**esac**

**# This will clear the screen so we can redisplay the menu.**

**clear**

**done**

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~ - **case statement**

~~~~~ - **default pattern**

~~~~~ - **pattern**

~~~~~ - **solution or result statements**

~~~~~ - **while statement**

~~~~~ - **if statement**

~~~~~ - **user menu**

(~~~~~)

□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

[illegible][illegible]

`set` `options` `options` `options` `options`. `options` `options`

`options` (else if ladder command in shell script) `options`.

**then**



```

if [ $i -gt $k ]
then
    echo "i is greatest"
else
    echo "k is greatest"
fi
else
    if [ $j -gt $k ]
    then
        echo "j is greatest"
    else
        echo "k is greatest"
    fi
fi

```

Example 54:

The following script is an example of a **(nested if statement)** script. It checks if the user is root. If the user is root, it prints "You are root". If the user is not root, it prints "You are not root".

Example 54:

```

#!/bin/bash
#niral54.sh
printf 'Which Linux distribution do you know? '
read DISTR
case $DISTR in
    ubuntu)
        echo "I know it! It is an operating system based on Debian."
        ;;
    centos|rhel)
        echo "Hey! It is my favorite Server OS!"
    *)
        echo "I don't know that distribution."
    esac

```







□□□□□□□□ - **sure activity**

□□□□□ □□□□□□□ - **optimal answers**

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ - **nested if statement**

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ - **experienced programmers**

(□□□□□□□)

## break statement (break statement in loop)

[illegible]

```

56:
#!/bin/sh

#niral56.sh

a=0

while [ $a -lt 10 ]
do

    echo $a

    if [ $a -eq 5 ]
    then
        break
    fi

```



break command) break command break command  
break command.

break command:

**#!/niral57.sh**

**1 0**

**1 5**

**break 58:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral58.sh**

**# This script provides wisdom**

**# You can now exit in a decent way.**

**FORTUNE=/usr/games/fortune**

**while true; do**

**echo "On which topic do you want advice?"**

**echo "1. politics"**

**echo "2. startrek"**

**echo "3. kernelnewbies"**

**echo "4. sports"**

**echo "5. bofh-excuses"**

**echo "6. magic"**

**echo "7. love"**

**echo "8. literature"**

**echo "9. drugs"**

**echo "10. education"**

**echo**

**echo -n "Enter your choice, or 0 for exit: "**

**read choice**

**echo**

**case \$choice in**

**1)**

**\$FORTUNE politics**

```

;;
2)
$FORTUNE startrek
;;
3)
$FORTUNE kernelnewbies
;;
4)
echo "Sports are a waste of time, energy and money."
echo "Go back to your keyboard."
echo -e "\t\t\t\t -- \"Unhealthy is my middle name\" Soggie."
;;
5)
$FORTUNE bofh-excuses
;;
6)
$FORTUNE magic
;;
7)
$FORTUNE love
;;
8)
$FORTUNE literature
;;
9)
$FORTUNE drugs
;;
10)
$FORTUNE education
;;
0)
echo "OK, see you!"

```



□□□ - **beauty**

□□□□□□□□□□ - **control**

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ - **demonstration**

□□□□□□□□□□ - **execution**

(□□□□□□□)



□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ -16.

**□□□□□ (continue statement in loop)**

000000 0000 000000 0000000  
 0000000 000000 0000000 00000  
 0000000 000000 0000000000 000000  
 000000 0000000 0000000000 00000000.  
 0000000 -16

[illegible]

000000000000 000000000 0000 00000000 000000000000 0000000 000000000000  
 000000 000000000000 0000000 000000 000000000000000 000000, 0000000  
 000000 00000 000000 000000 0000000000 000000, **(continue statement)**  
 00000000 00000000000 00000000000 0000000 00000000 00000 0000 000000000000  
 000000 00000000, 000000000 0000000000000000000000 00000 0000000000.

□□□□□□□□ (General syntax:)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

**continue**

**continue n**

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (examples):

■ ■ ■

□ □

**for i in something**

**do**

**[ condition ] && continue**

**cmd1****cmd2**

```

done
..
...
...
..
while true
do
    [ condition1 ] && continue
    cmd1
    cmd2
    [ condition2 ] && break
done

```

```

..
...
##### 59:
#!/bin/bash
#niral61.sh
x=0
while [ $x -le 5 ]
do
    echo "Before continue : $x"
    x=`expr $x + 1`
    continue
    echo "After continue : $x"
done
echo "While loop finished"

```

#####

#####

#####

#####. **continue command** #####

**echo "After continue : \$x"** #####

#####.

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□:

**Before continue : 0**

**Before continue : 1**

**Before continue : 2**

**Before continue : 3**

**Before continue : 4**

**Before continue : 5**

**While loop finished**

□□□□□ **60:**

**#!/bin/sh**

**#niral 59.sh**

**#mysql backup script**

**#Must be run as the root user**

**MUSER="admin" # MySQL user**

**MHOST="192.168.1.100" # MySQL server ip**

**MPASS="MySQLServerPassword" # MySQL password**

**# format dd-mm-yyyy**

**NOW=\$(date +"%d-%m-%Y")**

**# Backupfile path**

**BPATH=/backup/mysql/\$NOW**

**# if backup path does not exists, create it**

**[ ! -d \$BPATH ] && mkdir -p \$BPATH**

**# get database name lists**

**DBS="\$(/usr/bin/mysql -u \$MUSER -h \$MHOST -p\$MPASS -Bse 'show  
databases')"**

**for db in \$DBS**

**do**

**# Bakcup file name**

**FILE="\${BPATH}/\${db}.gz"**



```

if [ $# -eq 0 ]
then
    echo "Usage: $0 domain1 domain2 ..."
    exit 1
fi

# okay use for loop to process all domain names passed
# as a command line args
for d in $DOMAINS
do
    # if domain already exists, skip the rest of the loop
    grep $d $NAMEDCONF >/dev/null
    if [ $? -eq 0 ]
    then
        echo "$d exists in in $NAMEDCONF, skipping ..."
        continue # skip it
    fi

    # else add domain to named.conf
    echo "Adding domain $d to $NAMEDCONF..."

    echo "zone \"${d}\" {" >> $NAMEDCONF
    echo "    type master;" >> $NAMEDCONF
    echo "    file \"/etc/named/master.${d}\";" >> $NAMEDCONF
    echo "    allow-transfer { slaveservers; };" >> $NAMEDCONF
    echo "};" >> $NAMEDCONF

    # Run named configuration file syntax checking tool
    $NAMEDCHEKCONF >/dev/null
    if [ $? -ne 0 ] # error found?
    then

```



□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ -17

[illegible]

000000 000000 000000 00000000  
 00000000 0000 00000000 000000  
 000000 000000 000000 00000000  
 0000000 00000000 0000000000 000000.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ■  
■

□□□□□□□□ (General syntax):

3. \$# returns the number of command line arguments, not counting the invocation name \$0. (Number of command line arguments, not counting the invocation name \$0)
4. \$@ returns all command line arguments, enclosed in quotes, i.e. "one", "two three", "four". Whitespace within an argument is preserved.)
5. \$\* returns all command line arguments, including spacebar. (including spacebar) Whitespace is not preserved, i.e. "one", "two three", "four" would be changed to "one", "two", "three", "four". This variable is not used very often, "\$@" is the normal case, because it leaves the arguments unchanged.)

**Example 62:**

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral62.sh
```

```
# use predefined variables to access passed arguments
```

```
#echo arguments to the shell
```

```
echo $1 $2 $3 ' -> echo $1 $2 $3'
```

```
# We can also store arguments from bash command line in special array
```

```
args=("$@")
```

```
#echo arguments to the shell
```

```
echo ${args[0]} ${args[1]} ${args[2]} ' -> args=("$@"); echo ${args[0]} ${args[1]} ${args[2]}'
```

```
#use $@ to print out all arguments at once
```

```
echo $@ ' -> echo $@'
```



**# use \$# variable to print out**

**# number of arguments passed to the bash script**

**echo Number of arguments passed: \$# ' -> echo Number of arguments passed: \$#'**

**Example:**

When you run the script, the output will be: Number of arguments passed: 3. This is because the script has three arguments: the script name, the number of arguments, and the script name again.

When you run the script with no arguments, the output will be: Number of arguments passed: 0. This is because there are no arguments passed to the script.

**Example:**

When you run the script with three arguments, the output will be: Number of arguments passed: 3. This is because there are three arguments passed to the script.

**Example 63:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral63.sh**

**echo "Positional Parameters"**

**echo '\$0 = ' \$0**

**echo '\$1 = ' \$1**

**echo '\$2 = ' \$2**

**echo '\$3 = ' \$3**

**Example:**

When you run the script with three arguments, the output will be: some\_program word1 word2 word3. This is because the script has four arguments: the script name, the number of arguments, and the script name again.

**some\_program word1 word2 word3**

**\$0 would contain "some\_program"**

**\$1 would contain "word1"**

**\$2 would contain "word2"**

**\$3 would contain "word3"**

#####:

##### ##### ##### ##### ##### ##### #####.

**#!/niral63.sh one two three**

##### **64:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral64.sh**

**if [ "\$1" != "" ]; then**

**echo "Positional parameter 1 contains something"**

**else**

**echo "Positional parameter 1 is empty"**

**fi**

#####:

##### ##### ##### ##### ##### #####  
#####.

#####:

**#!/niral64.sh**

##### ##### ##### #####.

##### **65:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral65.sh**

**if [ \$# -gt 0 ]; then**

**echo "Your command line contains \$# arguments"**

**else**

**echo "Your command line contains no arguments"**

**fi**

#####:

#####, #####, #####,  
#####.

**Example 65:**

Example 65: A shell script that prints the number of positional parameters.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral66.sh
```

```
echo "You start with $# positional parameters"
```

```
# Loop until all parameters are used up
```

```
while [ "$1" != "" ]; do
```

```
    echo "Parameter 1 equals $1"
```

```
    echo "You now have $# positional parameters"
```

```
    # Shift all the parameters down by one
```

```
    shift
```

```
done
```

**Example 66:**

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of command line parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of command line arguments.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of parameters or write.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of customized parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of personal script parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of run time parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of given value parameters.

Example 66: A shell script that prints the number of output parameters.

( )



```

#niral66.sh
# system_page - A script to produce a system information HTML file
##### Constants

TITLE="System Information for $HOSTNAME"
RIGHT_NOW=$(date +"%x %r %Z")
TIME_STAMP="Updated on $RIGHT_NOW by $USER"

##### Functions

function system_info
{
    echo "<h2>System release info</h2>"
    echo "<p>Function not yet implemented</p>"

} # end of system_info

```

# Command Line Arguments

- ✧ Shell scripting can accept command line arguments.
- ✧ Within a shell script, you can refer to these args as \$1, \$2, \$3 and so
- ✧ \$# - Number of command line arguments
- ✧ \$\* - Display all the arguments
- ✧ \$0 – Name of the script

**function show\_uptime**

```
{  
    echo "<h2>System uptime</h2>"  
    echo "<pre>"  
    uptime  
    echo "</pre>"  
  
} # end of show_uptime
```

**function drive\_space**

```
{  
    echo "<h2>Filesystem space</h2>"  
    echo "<pre>"
```

```
df
echo "</pre>"
```

```
} # end of drive_space
```

```
function home_space
```

```
{
```

```
    # Only the superuser can get this information
```

```
    if [ "$(id -u)" = "0" ]; then
```

```
        echo "<h2>Home directory space by user</h2>"
```

```
        echo "<pre>"
```

```
        echo "Bytes Directory"
```

```
        du -s /home/* | sort -nr
```

```
        echo "</pre>"
```

```
    fi
```

```
} # end of home_space
```

```
function write_page
```

```
{
```

```
    cat <<- _EOF_
```

```
    <html>
```

```
        <head>
```

```
        <title>$TITLE</title>
```

```
        </head>
```

```
        <body>
```

```
        <h1>$TITLE</h1>
```

```
        <p>$TIME_STAMP</p>
```

```
        $(system_info)
```



```

        $(show_uptime)
        $(drive_space)
        $(home_space)
    </body>
</html>
_EOF_

}

function usage
{
    echo "usage: system_page [[-f file ] [-i]] | [-h]]"
}

##### Main

interactive=
filename=~/system_page.html

while [ "$1" != "" ]; do
    case $1 in
        -f | --file )           shift
                                filename=$1
                                ;;
        -i | --interactive )    interactive=1
                                ;;
        -h | --help )           usage
                                exit
                                ;;
    esac
done

```





sleep command -19.

## sleep command (sleep command)

---

```
sleep 10
sleep 10m
sleep 10h
sleep 10d
```

-19

### sleep command:

The sleep command is used to pause the execution of a script for a specified amount of time. The sleep command is a built-in command in the POSIX standard. The sleep command is used to pause the execution of a script for a specified amount of time. The sleep command is a built-in command in the POSIX standard. The sleep command is used to pause the execution of a script for a specified amount of time. The sleep command is a built-in command in the POSIX standard.

**General syntax: (sleep command)**

sleep NUMBER[SUFFIX]

**sleep NUMBER[SUFFIX]**

**Where SUFFIX may be:**

**s for seconds (the default)**

**m for minutes.**

**h for hours.**

**d for days.**

**sleep --help**

**sleep --version**

The sleep command is used to pause the execution of a script for a specified amount of time. The sleep command is a built-in command in the POSIX standard. The sleep command is used to pause the execution of a script for a specified amount of time. The sleep command is a built-in command in the POSIX standard.

**To sleep for 5 seconds, use:**

**sleep 5**

To sleep for 2 minutes, use:

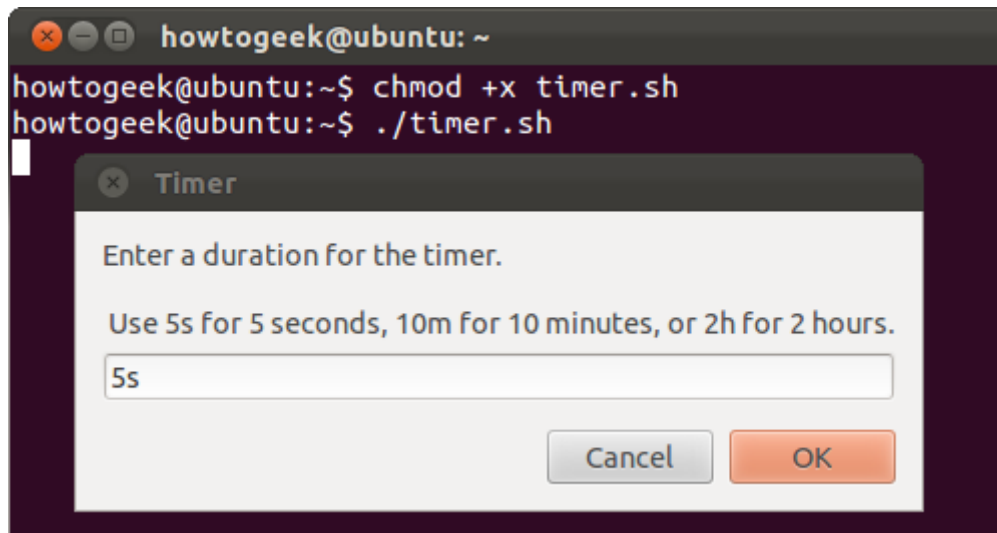
**sleep 2m**

To sleep for 3 hours, use:

**sleep 3h**

To sleep for 5 days, use:

**sleep 5d**



Example 67:

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral67.sh**

**#this script explains how sleep works in shell script**

**echo "Hi, I'm sleeping for 5 seconds..."**

**sleep 5**

**echo "all Done."**

Example 68:

Example 68: This script demonstrates how to run a command, sleep for a specified duration, and then run another command. The script is named 'niral68.sh' and is located in the current directory. It uses the 'sleep' command to pause execution for 1 minute before running the second command.

**./niral67.sh**

Example 68:

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral68.sh**

**## run command1, sleep for 1 minute and finally run command2 ##**

**command1 && sleep 1m && command2**

```
## sleep in bash for loop ##
```

```
for i in {1..10}
```

```
do
```

```
    do_something_here
```

```
    sleep 5s
```

```
done
```

```
#####
```

```
##### sleep ##### for ##### do_something_here #####  
##### do_something_here #####  
#####
```

```
##### 69:
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral69.sh
```

```
# this script uses sleep command
```

```
## run while loop to display date and hostname on screen ##
```

```
while [ : ]
```

```
do
```

```
    clear
```

```
    tput cup 5 5
```

```
    date
```

```
    tput cup 6 5
```

```
    echo "Hostname : $(hostname)"
```

```
    sleep 1
```

```
done
```

```
#####
```

```
./niral68.sh ##### (time) ##### (hostname) #####  
##### (update) ##### tput cup 5 5 #####  
sleep 1 #####
```

```
##### 69:
```

```
i=1
while [ "$i" -ne 0 ]
do
    i=./runEmailAgent
    sleep 10
done
```

000000 0000 00000000 000000 000000 0000000000 (**script**), 000000000000 00  
000000000000 000000000000000000 0000000000 0000000000 000000000000000000.  
000000, **./runEmailAgent** 000000 00000000 000000000000000000 000000  
000000000000. 000 00000 000000000000 000 000000000000000000000000 000000000000.

```
#!/bin/sh  
#niral76.sh  
#shell script example  
before="$(date +%s)"  
echo $before  
sleep 3  
after="$(date +%s)"  
echo $after  
elapsed_seconds=$((after - before))  
echo Elapsed time for
```

[illegible]

00000000: 0000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000 000000 00000000  
 0000000000000000 (Red Hat, Ubuntu, Suse Linux, Debian, Pinguy, Linux







```
echo "Args are not three"
```

```
fi
```

```
#####
```

```
#####, #####  
#####.
```

```
##### 72
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral72.sh
```

```
echo "Provide user name"
```

```
read i
```

```
a = `w | awk '{print $1}' | sort -n | uniq | grep $i`
```

```
if [ "$i" = "$a" ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "user logged in"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "user not logged in"
```

```
fi
```

```
#####
```

```
#####, #####, #####  
#####.
```

```
##### a = `w | awk '{print $1}' | sort -n | uniq | grep $i`
```

```
#####.
```

```
##### 73 - ##### 72 (##### 2)
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral73.sh
```

```
echo -n "Please enter a username:"
```

```
read user
```

```
a=`grep $user /etc/passwd`
```

```
b=`w | awk '{print $1}' | grep $user`
```

```
if [ ! "$a" ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$user is not a valid user"
```

```
exit
```

```
elif [ "$b" ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$user is logged in"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "$user is not logged in"
```

```
fi
```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□ 72 □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ (arguments or parameters) □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ (variable) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□□ 74

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral74.sh
```

```
#script used to file exists or not
```

```
a=$1
```

```
if [ -e "$a" ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$a file exist & modification time is" `ls -ltr $a | awk '{print $8}'`
```

```
else
```

```
echo "$a file doesn't exist"
```

```
fi
```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

# Why Command Line arguments required

1. Telling the command/utility which option to use.
2. Informing the utility/command which file or group of files to process (reading/writing of files).

Let's take rm command, which is used to remove file, but which file you want to remove and how you will tell this to rm command (even rm command don't ask you name of file that you would like to remove). So what we do is we write command as follows:

**\$ rm {file-name}**

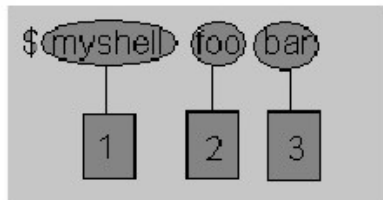
Here rm is command and filename is file which you would like to remove. This way you tell rm command which file you would like to remove. So we are doing one way communication with our command by specifying filename. Also you can pass command line arguments to your script to make it more users friendly. But how we access command line argument in our script.

Let's take ls command

**\$ Ls -a /\***

This command has 2 command line argument -a and /\* is another. For shell script,

**\$ myshell foo bar**



- 1 Shell Script name i.e. myshell
- 2 First command line argument passed to myshell i.e. foo
- 3 Second command line argument passed to myshell i.e. bar

In shell if we wish to refer this command line argument we refer above as follows

- 1 myshell it is \$0
- 2 foo it is \$1
- 2 bar it is \$2

===== 75

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral75.sh**

**# Call this script with at least 10 parameters, for example**

**# ./scriptname 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

**MINPARAMS=10**

**echo**

```
echo "The name of this script is \"$0\"."
```

```
# Adds ./ for current directory
```

```
echo "The name of this script is \"$0`basename $0`\"."
```

```
# Strips out path name info (see 'basename')
```

**echo**

```
if [ -n "$1" ]           # Tested variable is quoted.
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Parameter #1 is $1" # Need quotes to escape #
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ -n "$2" ]
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Parameter #2 is $2"
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ -n "$3" ]
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Parameter #3 is $3"
```

```
fi
```

```
# ...you can add your own comments here for further reference
```

```
if [ -n "${10}" ] # Parameters > $9 must be enclosed in {brackets}.
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Parameter #10 is ${10}"
```

```
fi
```

```
echo "-----"
```

```
echo "All the command-line parameters are: "$*""
```



## Linux Shell Scripting -21

---

```
#!/bin/bash
#niral21.sh
#Script to delete files older than 21 days.
#niral21
```

### Script 21:

This script deletes files older than 21 days. It prompts the user to enter the directory path. If the user enters a valid path, it deletes all files older than 21 days. If the user enters an invalid path, it displays an error message.

Script 76

```
#!/bin/bash
#niral76.sh
mkdir .recyclebin
mv @$ .recyclebin
echo -n "Please enter the filename to delete:"
read file
mv $file .recyclebin
```

Script 77:

This script creates a directory named recyclebin. It prompts the user to enter the directory path. If the user enters a valid path, it creates the directory. If the user enters an invalid path, it displays an error message. The script then prompts the user to enter the filename to delete. If the user enters a valid filename, it moves the file to the recyclebin directory. If the user enters an invalid filename, it displays an error message.

Script 77

```
#!/bin/bash
#niral77.sh
a=$1
if [ "$a" = L ]
```





**#To erase a file proper, requires writing random bytes into the disk blocks occupied by the file.**

**for i in \* ; do**

```
dd if=/dev/urandom \  
of="$i" \  
bs=1024 \  
count=`expr 1 + \  
\stat "$i" | grep 'Size:' | awk '{print $2}'\` \  
/ 1024`
```

**done**

##### :

##### ##### #####, #####  
#####. ##### **Random** #####  
##### **disk**  
**blocks** #####.

##### 80

**#!/bin/sh**

**#niral80.sh**

**# Get the files:**

**FILES=`ls -1`**

**for FILE in \$FILES**

**do**

**IDX=`expr index \$FILE .`**

**if [ "\$IDX" == 0 ]; then**

**IDX=`expr length \$FILE`**

**else**

**IDX=`expr \$IDX - 1`**

**fi**

**SUB=`expr substr \$FILE 1 \$IDX`**

```
echo "Sub File: $SUB"
```

```
done
```

```
#####
```

```
#####, ##### string #####. #####  
##### #####.
```

```
##### 81
```

```
##### ##### #####. #####,  
##### log #####  
#####. #####  
#####. #####  
#####. #####  
#####. #####  
#####. #####  
#####.
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# niral81.sh
```

```
# Warning:
```

```
# This script uses quite a number of features that will be explained
```

```
#+ later on.
```

```
# By the time you've finished the first half of the book,
```

```
#+ there should be nothing mysterious about it.
```

```
LOG_DIR=/var/log
```

```
ROOT_UID=0    # Only users with $UID 0 have root privileges.
```

```
LINES=50      # Default number of lines saved.
```

```
E_XCD=86      # Can't change directory?
```

```
E_NOTROOT=87  # Non-root exit error.
```

```
# Run as root, of course.
```

```
if [ "$UID" -ne "$ROOT_UID" ]
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Must be root to run this script."
```

```
    exit $E_NOTROOT
```

```
fi
```

```

if [ -n "$1" ]
# Test whether command-line argument is present (non-empty).
then
    lines=$1
else
    lines=$LINES # Default, if not specified on command-line.
fi
# Stephane Chazelas suggests the following,
#+ as a better way of checking command-line arguments,
#+ but this is still a bit advanced for this stage of the tutorial.
#
# E_WRONGARGS=85 # Non-numerical argument (bad argument
format).
#
# case "$1" in
# "" ) lines=50;;
# *(!0-9)* ) echo "Usage: `basename $0` lines-to-cleanup";
# exit $E_WRONGARGS;;
# * ) lines=$1;;
# esac
#
#* Skip ahead to "Loops" chapter to decipher all this.
cd $LOG_DIR
if [ `pwd` != "$LOG_DIR" ] # or if [ "$PWD" != "$LOG_DIR" ]
    # Not in /var/log?
then
    echo "Can't change to $LOG_DIR."
    exit $E_XCD
fi # Doublecheck if in right directory before messing with log file.

# Far more efficient is:
#

```



□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ (shift command)

11111111111111111111

[illegible]

## Shell Scripting: Program Arguments : shift command

## Shift

The shift command can be used to shift arguments to left side.

We can specify a count and we lose that many arguments on the left side. For a shift of 1, \$2 becomes \$1 and so on.

For a shift of 2, \$3 will become \$1.

It is useful to process arguments in a loop using a single variable to reference to argument one by one.

82

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#shift command in positional parameters
```

```
#niral82.sh
```

```
echo "Current command line args are: \$1=$1, \$2=$2, \$3=$3"
```

```
shift
```

```
echo "After shift command the args are: \$1=$1, \$2=$2, \$3=$3"
```

Output:

Before shift command, the command line arguments are: \$1=\$1, \$2=\$2, \$3=\$3. After shift command, the command line arguments are: \$1=\$2, \$2=\$3, \$3=\$4. This is because the shift command shifts the positional parameters to the left by one position.

Execute above script as follows:

```
# chmod +x shiftdemo.sh
```

```
# ./shiftdemo -f foo bar
```

*Current command line args are: \$1=-f, \$2=foo, \$3=bar*

*After shift command the args are: \$1=foo, \$2=bar, \$3=*

83

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral83.sh
```

```
#using shift command
```

```
while [ "$1" ]
```

```
do
```

```
    if [ "$1" = "-b" ]; then
```

```
        ob="$2"
```

```
        case $ob in
```

```
            16) basesystem="Hex";;
```

```
            8) basesystem="Oct";;
```

```
            2) basesystem="bin";;
```

```
            *) basesystem="Unknown";;
```

```
        esac
```

```
        shift 2
```

```

elif [ "$1" = "-n" ]
then
    num="$2"
    shift 2
else
    echo "Program $0 does not recognize option $1"
    exit 1
fi
done
output=`echo "obase=$ob;ibase=10; $num;" | bc`
echo "$num Decimal number = $output in $basesystem number
system(base=$ob)""

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□□ □□□□□□□□ **shift 2** □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□  
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 □□□□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□  
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**# chmod +x convert**

**# ./convert -b 16 -n 500**

**500 Decimal number = 1F4 in Hex number system(base=16)**

**# ./convert -b 8 -n 500**

**500 Decimal number = 764 in Oct number system(base=8)**

**# ./convert -b 2 -n 500**

**500 Decimal number = 111110100 in bin number system(base=2)**

**# ./convert -b 2 -v 500**

**Program ./convert does not recognize option -v**

**# ./convert -t 2 -v 500**

**Program ./convert does not recognize option -t**

**# ./convert -b 4 -n 500**

**500 Decimal number = 13310 in Unknown number system(base=4)**

**# ./convert -n 500 -b 16**

**500 Decimal number = 1F4 in Hex number system(base=16)**

**84:**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral84.sh**

**# This script can clean up files that were last accessed over 365 days ago.**

**USAGE="Usage: \$0 dir1 dir2 dir3 ... dirN"**

**if [ "\$#" == "0" ]; then**

**echo "\$USAGE"**

**exit 1**

**fi**

**while (( "\$#" )); do**

**if [[ \$(ls "\$1") == "" ]]; then**

**echo "Empty directory, nothing to be done."**

**else**

**find "\$1" -type f -a -atime +365 -exec rm -i {} \;**

**fi**

**shift**

**done**

**84:**

**84: 365 days ago**  
**84: 365 days ago**  
**84: 365 days ago**



यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं। यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

85:

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral85.sh**

**if [ \$# -lt 1 ]; then**

**echo "Usage: \$0 package(s)"**

**exit 1**

**fi**

**while ((\$#)); do**

**yum install "\$1" << CONFIRM**

**y**

**CONFIRM**

**shift**

**done**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी:

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं। यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

**(This is used to install multiple packages at once.)** यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं। यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं। यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी कि आपके सिस्टम में कौन से पैकेज इंस्टॉल हैं।

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी:

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **in the given order**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **available parameter**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **usage of the script**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **expanding the usage**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **on emergency**

यह स्क्रिप्ट आपको बताएगी - **shift command**

□□□□□□ - **folders**

(□□□□□□)

## Linux Shell Scripting - 23 Trap command (Script - Shell)

---

Trap command is used to execute a command when a signal is received. It is a built-in command in Linux shell. The syntax of the trap command is as follows:

```
trap command signal
```

where,

- command: The command to be executed when a signal is received.
- signal: The signal to be caught.

For example, to execute a command when the Ctrl+C signal is received, you can use the following command:

```
trap 'echo "Ctrl+C detected"' 2
```

### Example:

The following script demonstrates the use of the trap command. It sets a trap to execute a command when the Ctrl+C signal is received. The command is to print the signal number and the command name.

```
#!/bin/bash
trap 'echo "Signal: $1, Command: $2"' signal
echo "Press Ctrl+C to stop the script."
sleep 10
```

### Syntax (Script)

The syntax of the trap command is as follows:

**trap arg signal**

**trap command signal**

**trap 'action' signal1 signal2 signalN**

**trap 'action' SIGINT**

**trap 'action' SIGTERM SIGINT SIGFPE SIGSTP**

**trap 'action' 15 2 8 20**

**trap 86**

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral86.sh**

**# capture an interrupt # 0**

**trap 'echo "Exit 0 signal detected..." 0**

**# display something**

**echo "This is a test"**

```
# exit shell script with 0 signal
exit
```

0

#####:

### ### #####. ### ##### ### #####  
##### ##### #####. #####  
**permission** #####.

**chmod +x testtrap.sh**

**./testtrap.sh**

#####:

**This is a test**

**Exit 0 signal detected....**

##### 87

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral87.sh**

**# Capture an interrupt # 2 (SIGINT)**

**trap " 2**

**# read CTRL+C from keyboard with 30 second timeout**

**read -t 30 -p "I'm sleeping hit CTRL+C to exit..."**

#####:

##### , ##### **CTRL+C**

##### , #####  
#####.

**I'm sleeping hit CTRL+C to exit...^C^C^C^C**

## Command

- ▣ trap action after receiving signal

```
trap command signal
```
- ▣ signal explain
  - HUP (1) hung up
  - INT (2) interrupt (Ctrl + C)
  - QUIT (3) Quit (Ctrl + \)
  - ABRT (6) Abort
  - ALRM (14) Alarm
  - TERM (15) Terminate

42

##### 88:

**#!/bin/bash**

**#niral88.sh**

**# Program to print a text file with headers and footers**

**TEMP\_FILE=/tmp/printfile.txt**

**function clean\_up {**

**# Perform program exit housekeeping**

**rm \$TEMP\_FILE**

**exit**

**}**

**trap clean\_up SIGHUP SIGINT SIGTERM**

```

lpr $1 > $TEMP_FILE
echo -n "Print file? [y/n]: "
read
if [ "$REPLY" = "y" ]; then
    lpr $TEMP_FILE
fi
clean_up
#####
#####
#####, ### ##### header ##### footer #####
#####. clean_up ##### (function), #####
#####.
### #####.
##### 89:
#!/bin/bash
#niral89.sh
#another version of the previous script
# Program to print a text file with headers and footers

# Usage: print file

# Create a temporary file name that gives preference
# to the user's local tmp directory and has a name
# that is resistant to "temp race attacks"

if [ -d "~/tmp" ]; then
    TEMP_DIR=~/.tmp
else
    TEMP_DIR=/tmp
fi
TEMP_FILE=$TEMP_DIR/printfile.$$.$RANDOM
PROGNAME=$(basename $0)

```

```

function usage {

    # Display usage message on standard error
    echo "Usage: $PROGNAME file" 1>&2
}

function clean_up {

    # Perform program exit housekeeping
    # Optionally accepts an exit status
    rm -f $TEMP_FILE
    exit $1
}

function error_exit {

    # Display error message and exit
    echo "${PROGNAME}: ${1:-"Unknown Error"}" 1>&2
    clean_up 1
}

trap clean_up SIGHUP SIGINT SIGTERM

if [ $# != "1" ]; then
    usage
    error_exit "one file to print must be specified"
fi
if [ ! -f "$1" ]; then
    error_exit "file $1 cannot be read"
fi

lpr $1 > $TEMP_FILE || error_exit "cannot format file"

```

```

echo -n "Print file? [y/n]: "
read
if [ "$REPLY" = "y" ]; then
    lpr $TEMP_FILE || error_exit "cannot print file"
fi
clean_up

```

#####:

#### ##### ##### ##### #####. **function usage,**  
**function clean\_up, function error\_exit** #### ##### #####. ####  
 #####, #####, ##### #####  
 #####. ##### ##### #####  
 ##### #####.

#####:

#### - **signal**

#### - **trap command**

##### - **particular action**

##### - **interrupt in between**

##### - **house keeping**

(#####)



## Linux Shell Scripting - 24

### (getopts command) Scripting Shell

---

```
#!/bin/bash
# Scripting Shell
# getopts command
# getopts command is used to parse command line arguments.
- 24
```

#### Scripting Shell:

Scripting Shell is a programming language, which is used to create scripts. Scripts are small programs that can be run from the command line. Scripts are usually written in a text editor and saved with a .sh extension. Scripts are run using the **while loop** command. (This command is used to check valid command line argument are passed to script. Usually with while loop.) Scripting Shell is a programming language, which is used to create scripts. Scripts are small programs that can be run from the command line. Scripts are usually written in a text editor and saved with a .sh extension. Scripts are run using the **while loop** command.

#### Syntax (Scripting Shell)

Scripting Shell is a programming language, which is used to create scripts.

**getopts {optsring} {variable1}**

Scripting 90

**#!/bin/bash**

**#go.sh**

**#niral90.sh**

**while getopts ":a" opt; do**

**case \$opt in**

**a)**

```

    echo "-a was triggered!" >&2
;;
\?)
    echo "Invalid option: -$OPTARG" >&2
;;
esac
done

```

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~ (Calling it without any arguments)

./go_test.sh

~~~~~ (Nothing happened? Right. getopt didn't see any valid or invalid options (letters preceded by a dash), so it wasn't triggered.)

~~~~~ (Calling it with non-option arguments)

./go_test.sh /etc/passwd

~~~~~ (Again — nothing happened. The very same case: getopt didn't see any valid or invalid options (letters preceded by a dash), so it wasn't triggered.)

The arguments given to your script are of course accessible as \$1 - \$N.

Calling it with option-arguments

Now let's trigger getopt: Provide options.

~~~~~

./go_test.sh -b

Invalid option: -b

As expected, getopt didn't accept this option and acted like told above: It placed? into \$opt and the invalid option character (b) into \$OPTARG. With our case statement, we were able to detect this.

Now, a valid one (-a):

As expected, getopt didn't accept this option and acted like told above: It placed? into \$opt and the invalid option character (b) into \$OPTARG. With our case statement, we were able to detect this.

Now, a valid one (-a):

```
# ./go_test.sh -a
```

-a was triggered!

You see, the detection works perfectly. The a was put into the variable \$opt for our case statement.

Of course it's possible to mix valid and invalid options when calling:

```
# ./go_test.sh -a -x -b -c
```

-a was triggered!

Invalid option: -x

Invalid option: -b

Invalid option: -c

As expected, getopt didn't accept this option and acted like told above: It placed? into \$opt and the invalid option character (b) into \$OPTARG. With our case statement, we were able to detect this.

```
# ./go_test.sh -a -a -a -a
```

-a was triggered!

-a was triggered!

-a was triggered!

-a was triggered!

91

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#niral91.sh
```

```
# Usage: ani -n -a -s -w -d
```

```
# help_ani() To print help
```

```

help_an()
{
    echo "Usage: $0 -n -a -s -w -d"
    echo "Options: These are optional argument"
    echo " -n name of animal"
    echo " -a age of animal"
    echo " -s sex of animal "
    echo " -w weight of animal"
    echo " -d demo values (if any of the above options are used "
    echo " their values are not taken)"
    exit 1
}
#
#Set default value for variable
#
isdef=0
na=Moti
age="2 Months" # may be 60 days, as U like it!
sex=Male
weight=3Kg
#
#if no argument
#
if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
    help_an
fi
while getopts n:a:s:w:d opt
do
    case "$opt" in
        n) na="$OPTARG";;
        a) age="$OPTARG";;
        s) sex="$OPTARG";;

```

```

w) weight="$OPTARG";;
d) isdef=1;;
\?) help_anl;;
esac
done
if [ $isdef -eq 0 ]
then
    echo "Animal Name: $na, Age: $age, Sex: $sex, Weight: $weight
(user define mode)"
else
    na="Pluto Dog"
    age=3
    sex=Male
    weight=20kg
    echo "Animal Name: $na, Age: $age, Sex: $sex, Weight: $weight
(demo mode)"
fi

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□ □□□□□□(demo)
□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□.

We have script called ani which has syntax as

ani -n -a -s -w -d

Options: These are optional argument

-n name of animal

-a age of animal

-s sex of animal

-w weight of animal

-d demo values (if any of the above options are used their values are not taken)

□□□□□□□□□□:

Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting

Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting

Linux Shell Scripting:

Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting
Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting

Syntax (Linux Shell Scripting)

Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting

cut -d(delimiter) f(field no) filename

eg: cut -d: f1 /etc/passwd

Linux 91

Linux Shell Scripting - 25 (cut command) | Linux Shell Scripting

one two three four five

alpha beta gamma delta epsilon

#!/bin/bash

#niral91.sh

#cut statement in the file filtering

cut -f 3 data.txt

Linux Shell Scripting:

three
gamma
92

#!/bin/bash

#niral91.sh

#cut statement

cut -f 1-2,4-5 data.txt

one two four five

alpha beta delta epsilon

93

#!/bin/bash

#niral93.sh

#cut statement example 3

cut -f 1 -d ':' /etc/passwd

delimiter (delimiter) option

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

delimiter

root

daemon

bin

sys

chope

```
TechFundaes
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
[gatz@gbox]>cat matrixSpace.txt
name friends fav_apps timeline_enabled photos date_of_joining
neo 1252 give_hearts yes 151 05_JUN_03
morpheus 987 texas_poker no 245 12_APR_05
trinity 1562 angry_bird no 91 09_SEP_05
[gatz@gbox]>cut -d' ' -f-3 matrixSpace.txt
name friends fav_apps
neo 1252 give_hearts
morpheus 987 texas_poker
trinity 1562 angry_bird
[gatz@gbox]>
```

94

#!/bin/bash

#niral94.sh

#delimiter example no 2

cut -f 1,3 -d ':' --output-delimiter='\${t}' /etc/passwd

:

tab

.

root 0

daemon 1

bin 2

sys 3

chope 1000

95

#!/bin/bash

#niral95.sh

#combine cut command with other unix command

ps axu | grep python | sed 's/\s\+/ /g' | cut -d' ' -f2,11-

~~~~~

~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~

~~~~~

**2231 /usr/bin/python /usr/lib/unity-lens-video/unity-lens-video**

**2311 /usr/bin/python /usr/lib/unity-scope-video-remote/unity-scope-video-remote**

**2414 /usr/bin/python /usr/lib/ubuntuone-client/ubuntuone-syncdaemon**

**2463 /usr/bin/python /usr/lib/system-service/system-service-d**

**3274 grep --color=auto python**

~~~~~

~~~~~ - **data**

~~~~~ - **columns or fields**

~~~~~ - **cut command**

~~~~~ - **system admins**

~~~~~ (~~~~~) - **delimiter**

~~~~~ - **separator**

(~~~~~)

पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तक पुस्तकालय - 26

(paste command) पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय

```
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय.
```

- पुस्तकालय 26

पुस्तकालय:

पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय, पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय.

Syntax (पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय)

paste [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Options are as follows:

-d, --delimiters=LIST reuse characters from LIST instead of tabs.

-s, --serial paste one file at a time instead of in parallel.

--help Display a help message, and exit.

--version Display version information, and exit.

paste file1.txt file2.txt

```
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय
पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय पुस्तकालय.
```

पुस्तकालय 96

#!/bin/bash

#niral96.sh

cat file1

Unix

Linux

Dedicated server Unix

Virtual server Linux

Windows

#####:

#####.

98

#!/bin/bash

#niral98.sh

paste -d"| " file1 file2

Unix|Dedicated server

Linux|Virtual server

Windows|

#####:

| .
| #####.

99

#!/bin/bash

#niral99.sh

paste -s file1 file2

Unix Linux Windows

Dedicated server Virtual server

#####:

.

100

#!/bin/bash

#niral100.sh

paste -d"|," file1 file2 file3

Unix|Dedicated server,Hosting

Linux|Virtual server,Machine

Windows|,Operating system

cat file1 | paste - -

Unix Linux Windows

コマンド 説明:

コマンド 説明: コマンド, コマンド コマンド コマンド コマンド コマンド
コマンド.

コマンド:

コマンド コマンド - **paste command**

コマンド - **data**

コマンド - **text or string**

コマンド コマンド - **different files**

(コマンド)

Linux Shell Scripting - 27

(tput command) Linux Shell Scripting

```
tput - Linux Shell Scripting
tput - Linux Shell Scripting
tput - Linux Shell Scripting
tput - Linux Shell Scripting.
```

- 27

Linux Shell Scripting:

Linux Shell Scripting terminal (maximize or minimize) (tput) Linux Shell Scripting.

Examples (Linux Shell Scripting)

tput longname

tput -T screen longname

tput colors

tput cols

tput bce && echo "True"

paste file1.txt file2.txt

101

#!/bin/bash

#niral101.sh

alias term_size=`echo "Rows=\$(tput lines) Cols=\$(tput cols)""

term_size2 - Dynamically display terminal window size


```

redraw() {
    clear
    echo "Width = $(tput cols) Height = $(tput lines)"
}

```

```

trap redraw WINCH

```

```

redraw
while true; do
    :
done

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□□□ **SIGWINCH** □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ (**signal**) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
 □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

```

Width = 80 Height = 24

```

□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ (Controlling the Cursor)

| Capname | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| sc | Save the cursor position |
| rc | Restore the cursor position |
| home | Move the cursor to upper left corner (0,0) |
| cup <row> <col> | Move the cursor to position row, col |
| cud1 | Move the cursor down 1 line |
| cuu1 | Move the cursor up 1 line |
| civis | Set to cursor to be invisible |
| cnorm | Set the cursor to its normal state |

```

##### 102
#!/bin/bash
#niral102.sh

# term_size3 - Dynamically display terminal window size
#           with text centering

redraw() {
    local str width height length

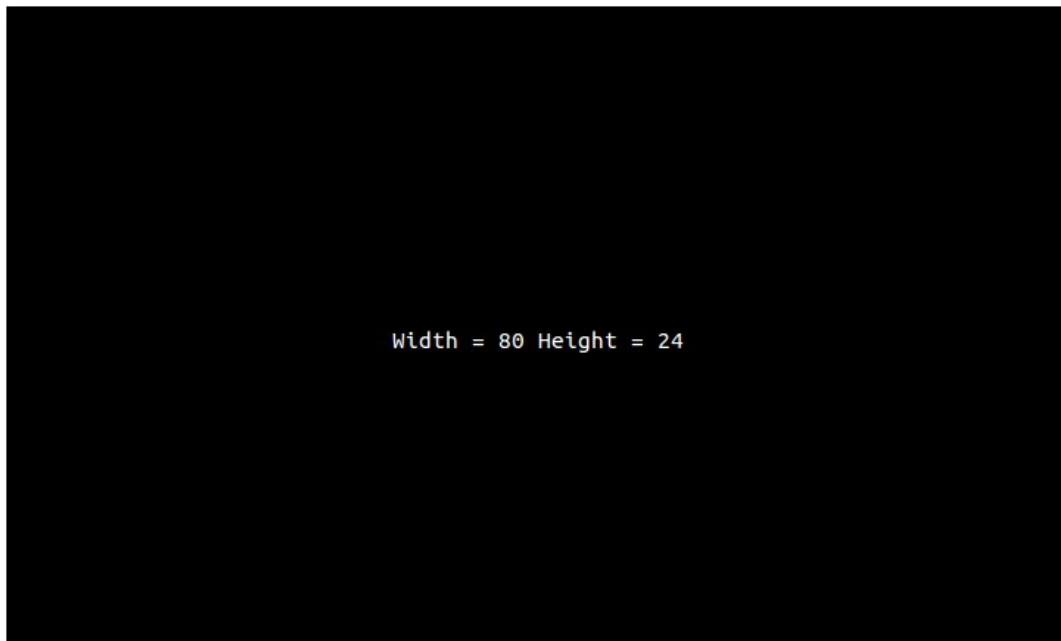
    width=$(tput cols)
    height=$(tput lines)
    str="Width = $width Height = $height"
    length=${#str}
    clear
    tput cup $((height / 2)) $(((width / 2) - (length / 2)))
    echo "$str"
}

trap redraw WINCH

redraw
while true; do
    :
```

done

□□□□ □□□□□□□□:



□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

□□ □□□□□□□□

CapnameDescription

bold Start bold text

smul Start underlined text

rmul End underlined text

rev Start reverse video

blink Start blinking text

invis Start invisible text

sms0 Start "standout" mode

rmso End "standout" mode

sgr0 Turn off all attributes

setaf <value> Set foreground color

setab <value> Set background color

□□□□ **103**

#!/bin/bash

#niral103.sh

tput_characters - Test various character attributes

clear

echo "tput character test"

echo "=====

echo

tput bold; echo "This text has the bold attribute."; tput sgr0

tput smul; echo "This text is underlined (smul)."; tput rmul

**# Most terminal emulators do not support blinking text (though
xterm**

does) because blinking text is considered to be in bad taste ;-)

tput blink; echo "This text is blinking (blink)."; tput sgr0

tput rev; echo "This text has the reverse attribute"; tput sgr0

Standout mode is reverse on many terminals, bold on others.

tput smso; echo "This text is in standout mode (smso)."; tput rmso

tput sgr0

echo

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர் - 28

(tput command) லைட் பைன்

```
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்.
```

- தமிழ்நாடு 28

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்:

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர் தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர். தமிழ்நாடு
தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர் தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுத் தலைநகர் (Text color)

Value Color

- 0 Black**
- 1 Red**
- 2 Green**
- 3 Yellow**
- 4 Blue**
- 5 Magenta**
- 6 Cyan**
- 7 White**
- 8 Not used**
- 9 Reset to default color**

தமிழ்நாடு 104

#!/bin/bash

#script104.sh

tput_colors - Demonstrate color combinations.

```

for fg_color in {0..7}; do
    set_foreground=$(tput setaf $fg_color)
    for bg_color in {0..7}; do
        set_background=$(tput setab $bg_color)
        echo -n $set_background$set_foreground
        printf ' F:%s B:%s ' $fg_color $bg_color
    done
    echo $(tput sgr0)
done

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

```

me@linuxbox ~ $ tput_colors

```

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | F:0 B:1 | F:0 B:2 | F:0 B:3 | F:0 B:4 | F:0 B:5 | F:0 B:6 | F:0 B:7 |
| F:1 B:0 | F:1 B:1 | F:1 B:2 | F:1 B:3 | F:1 B:4 | F:1 B:5 | F:1 B:6 | F:1 B:7 |
| F:2 B:0 | F:2 B:1 | F:2 B:2 | F:2 B:3 | F:2 B:4 | F:2 B:5 | F:2 B:6 | F:2 B:7 |
| F:3 B:0 | F:3 B:1 | F:3 B:2 | F:3 B:3 | F:3 B:4 | F:3 B:5 | F:3 B:6 | F:3 B:7 |
| F:4 B:0 | F:4 B:1 | F:4 B:2 | F:4 B:3 | F:4 B:4 | F:4 B:5 | F:4 B:6 | F:4 B:7 |
| F:5 B:0 | F:5 B:1 | F:5 B:2 | F:5 B:3 | F:5 B:4 | F:5 B:5 | F:5 B:6 | F:5 B:7 |
| F:6 B:0 | F:6 B:1 | F:6 B:2 | F:6 B:3 | F:6 B:4 | F:6 B:5 | F:6 B:6 | F:6 B:7 |
| F:7 B:0 | F:7 B:1 | F:7 B:2 | F:7 B:3 | F:7 B:4 | F:7 B:5 | F:7 B:6 | F:7 B:7 |

```

me@linuxbox ~ $

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:

□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□□ **105**

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (Clearing the Screen)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□.

CapnameDescription

smcup **Save screen contents** (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.)

```
rmcup Restore screen contents (XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX.)
```

el Clear from the cursor to the end of the line

[illegible]

ed Clear from the cursor to the end of the screen (`[C][H]`)
([C] [H] [E] [D] [I] [T] [O] [R] [Y])

clear Clear the entire screen and home the cursor (`clear` command).

```
#!/bin/bash
```

#niral105.sh

tput menu: a menu driven system information program

BG BLUE="\$ (tput setab 4)"

```
BG BLACK="$ (tput setab 0)"
```

```
FG_GREEN="$(tput setaf 2)"
```

```
FG_WHITE="$(tput setaf 7)"
```

Save screen

tput smcup

```
# Display menu until selection == 0
```

```
while [[ $REPLY != 0 ]]; do
```

```
echo -n ${BG BLUE}${FG WHITE}
```

clear

```
cat <<- EOF
```

Please Select:

1. Display Hostname and Uptime

- 2. Display Disk Space
- 3. Display Home Space Utilization
- 0. Quit

EOF

```
read -p "Enter selection [0-3] > " selection
```

```
# Clear area beneath menu
```

```
tput cup 10 0
```

```
echo -n ${BG_BLACK}${FG_GREEN}
```

```
tput ed
```

```
tput cup 11 0
```

```
# Act on selection
```

```
case $selection in
```

```
1) echo "Hostname: $HOSTNAME"
```

```
uptime
```

```
;;
```

```
2) df -h
```

```
;;
```

```
3) if [[ $(id -u) -eq 0 ]]; then
```

```
echo "Home Space Utilization (All Users)"
```

```
du -sh /home/* 2> /dev/null
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Home Space Utilization ($USER)"
```

```
du -s $HOME/* 2> /dev/null | sort -nr
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
```

```
0) break
```

```
;;
```

```
*) echo "Invalid entry."
```


터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 방법 - 29

(tput command) 터미널에서 텍스트 출력

```
터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 방법
터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 방법
터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 방법
터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 방법.
- 터미널에서 29
```

터미널에서 텍스트 출력:

tput 명령어는 터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 데 사용됩니다. 터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 데 사용되는 명령어는 **(terminal clock)** 명령어와 **(tensor)** 명령어입니다. 터미널에서 텍스트를 출력하는 데 사용되는 명령어는 **(output)** 명령어입니다.

터미널 106

#niral106

#!/bin/bash

tclock - Display a clock in a terminal

BG_BLUE="\$(tput setab 4)"

FG_BLACK="\$(tput setaf 0)"

FG_WHITE="\$(tput setaf 7)"

terminal_size() { # Calculate the size of the terminal

terminal_cols="\$(tput cols)"

terminal_rows="\$(tput lines)"

}

```

banner_size() {

# Because there are different versions of banner, we need to
# calculate the size of our banner's output

banner_cols=0
banner_rows=0

while read; do
    [[ ${#REPLY} -gt $banner_cols ]] && banner_cols=${#REPLY}
    ((++banner_rows))
done < <(banner "12:34 PM")
}

display_clock() {

# Since we are putting the clock in the center of the terminal,
# we need to read each line of banner's output and place it in the
# right spot.

local row=$clock_row

while read; do
    tput cup $row $clock_col
    echo -n "$REPLY"
    ((++row))
done < <(banner "$(date +%I:%M %p)")
}

# Set a trap to restore terminal on Ctrl-c (exit).
# Reset character attributes, make cursor visible, and restore
# previous screen contents (if possible).

```



```
else # Do it the hard way
```

```
  tput home
```

```
  echo -n "$blank_screen"
```

```
fi
```

```
tput cup $clock_row $clock_col
```

```
display_clock
```

```
# Draw a black progress bar then fill it in white
```

```
tput cup $progress_row $progress_col
```

```
echo -n ${FG_BLACK}
```

```
echo -n
```

```
"#####"
```

```
tput cup $progress_row $progress_col
```

```
echo -n ${FG_WHITE}
```

```
# Advance the progress bar every second until a minute is used up
```

```
for ((i = $(date +%S);i < 60; ++i)); do
```

```
  echo -n "#"
```

```
  sleep 1
```

```
done
```

```
done
```

#####

terminal clock

#####. #####, #####

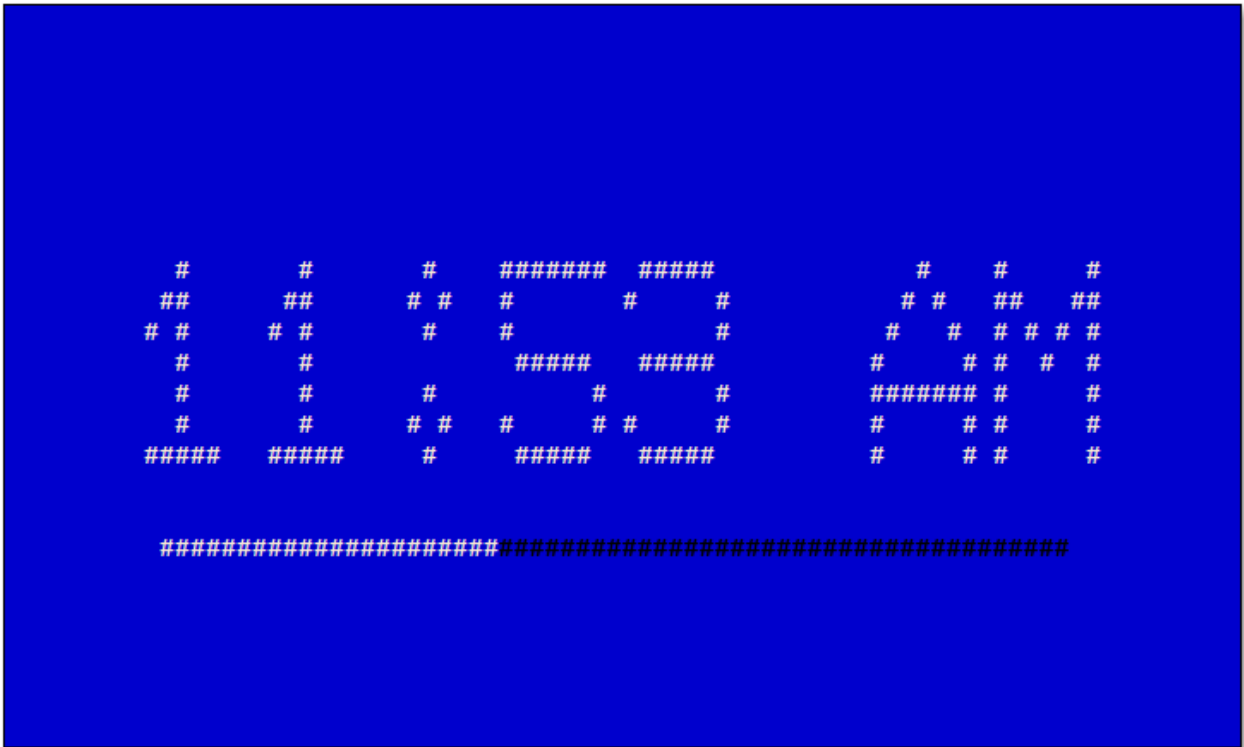
(**progress bar**)

#####. ##### (**for loop**)

progress bar #####

#####.

#####



#####:

- **tput command**

- **script**

(#####) - **clock**

- **output**

- **tensor**

- **progress bar**

- **terminal clock**

- **for loop**

(#####)

Linux Shell Scripting - 30 (nohup command) Command Examples

```
nohup command &
#nohup command-name &
#nohup /path/to/command-name arg1 arg2 &
nohup command &
-                               30
```

Example 1:

nohup command & #nohup command-name & #nohup /path/to/command-name arg1 arg2 & nohup command & (nohup) Command Examples

General syntax:

#nohup command-name &

#nohup /path/to/command-name arg1 arg2 &

nohup command & #nohup command-name & #nohup /path/to/command-name arg1 arg2 & nohup command &

#jobs -l

nohup 107

#niral107

#!/bin/bash

nohup find / -xdev -type f -perm +u=s -print > out.txt &

nohup command &

nohup command & #nohup command-name & #nohup /path/to/command-name arg1 arg2 & nohup command &

nohup 108

#niral108

#!/bin/bash

Example: Printing lines to both standard output & standard error

```
while(true)
do
echo "standard output"
echo "standard error" 1>&2
sleep 1;
done
```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ 1:

Execute the script without redirection

```
$ nohup sh custom-script.sh &
```

[1] 12034

```
$ nohup: ignoring input and appending output to `nohup.out'
```

```
$ tail -f nohup.out
```

standard output

standard error

standard output

standard error

..

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ 2:

Execute the script with redirection

```
$ nohup sh custom-script.sh > custom-out.log &
```

[1] 11069

```
$ nohup: ignoring input and redirecting stderr to stdout
```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ 3:

```
$ tail -f custom-out.log
```

standard output

standard error

standard output

standard error

..

If you log-out of the shell and login again, you'll still see the custom-script.sh running in the background.

Term

- Need to run command in background with terminal detached?
- Use `screen(1)` & `nohup(1)`
 - `screen` - screen manager with VT100/ANSI terminal emulation
 - `nohup` - run a command immune to hangups, with output to a non-tty
 - Difference – while `nohup` is detaching command from terminal and redirecting output to file, `screen` is detaching itself (not command) from terminal.

□□□□ □□□□□□ 4:

\$ ps aux | grep prasanna

```

prasanna 12034 0.0 0.1 4912 1080 pts/2 S 14:10 0:00 sh
custom-script.sh

```

nohup command with password less authentication:

[illegible][illegible]

```
$ nohup scp file_to_copy user@server:/path/to/copy/the/file >
nohup.out 2>&1
```

00000 00000 00000 000000000 000000000, 000000000000000 000000000
 000000000, 0000000000000 0000000000000 **nohup** 00000 00000000.

□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ - 31

00000000 000000 00000 00000
 000000 0000000000 0000000000 00000000
 0000000 0000000 00000000000 00000
 00000000 00000 0000000000 0000000.
 - 00000000 31

11111111111111111111

[illegible]

□□□□ □□□□ (General syntax):

□□□□□ 109

#niral109

Cleanup

Run as root, of course.

```
cd /var/log
```

```
cat /dev/null > messages
```

```
cat /dev/null > wtmp
```

```
echo "Log files cleaned up."
```

[illegible]

Linux には、ユーザーごとに権限が与えられています。この権限は、ユーザーがシステム上でどのような操作を行うことができるかを決定します。この権限は、ユーザーごとに設定されており、ユーザーごとに異なる権限を持つことができます。

□□□□□ **110**

#niral110

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Proper header for a Bash script.

Cleanup, version 2

Run as root, of course.

Insert code here to print error message and exit if not root.

LOG_DIR=/var/log

Variables are better than hard-coded values.

cd \$LOG_DIR

cat /dev/null > messages

cat /dev/null > wtmp

echo "Logs cleaned up."

exit # The right and proper method of "exiting" from a script.

A bare "exit" (no parameter) returns the exit status

#+ of the preceding command.

#####:

#####. ##### #####
(/var/log) #####, #####

(reset) #####.

#niral111

#!/bin/bash

Cleanup, version 3

Warning:

-----

This script uses quite a number of features that will be explained

**# By the time you've finished the first half of the book,
#+ there should be nothing mysterious about it.**

```
# Run as root, of course.  
if [ "$UID" -ne "$ROOT_UID" ]  
then  
    echo "Must be root to run this script."  
    exit $E_NOTROOT  
fi
```

```
# Stephane Chazelas suggests the following,
#+ as a better way of checking command-line arguments,
#+ but this is still a bit advanced for this stage of the tutorial.
#
#   E_WRONGARGS=85 # Non-numerical argument (bad argument
format).
```

```

# case "$1" in
# "" ) lines=50;;
# *(!0-9)* ) echo "Usage: `basename $0` lines-to-cleanup";
# exit $E_WRONGARGS;;
# * ) lines=$1;;
# esac
#
## Skip ahead to "Loops" chapter to decipher all this.

cd $LOG_DIR

if [ `pwd` != "$LOG_DIR" ] # or if [ "$PWD" != "$LOG_DIR" ]
    # Not in /var/log?
then
    echo "Can't change to $LOG_DIR."
    exit $E_XCD
fi # Doublecheck if in right directory before messing with log file.

# Far more efficient is:
#
# cd /var/log || {
# echo "Cannot change to necessary directory." >&2
# exit $E_XCD;
# }

tail -n $lines messages > mesg.temp # Save last section of message
log file.
mv mesg.temp messages # Rename it as system log file.

# cat /dev/null > messages
## No longer needed, as the above method is safer.

```


—

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ :

00000000 0000000000000000 00000000 00000000 000000000000 000000 000000000,
 0000000000 00000000 0000000000 000000000, 0000 00000000000000 **package**
 000000 0000000000000000 00000000 000000 0000000000000000 000000000000.

□□□□□ **112**

#!/bin/bash

#niral112

rpm-check.sh

Queries an rpm file for description, listing,

#+ and whether it can be installed.

Saves output to a file.

#

This script illustrates using a code block.

SUCCESS=0

E NOARGS=65

```
if [ -z "$1" ]
```

then

```
echo "Usage: `basename $0` rpm-file"
```

exit \$E NOARGS

fi

{ # Begin code block.

echo

echo "Archive Description:"

rpm -qpi \$1 # Query description.

echo

echo "Archive Listing:"

rpm -qpl \$1 # Query listing.

echo

rpm -i --test \$1 # Query whether rpm file can be installed.

if ["\$?" -eq \$SUCCESS]

then

echo "\$1 can be installed."

else

echo "\$1 cannot be installed."

fi

echo # End code block.

} > "\$1.test" # Redirects output of everything in block to file.

echo "Results of rpm test in file \$1.test"

See rpm man page for explanation of options.

exit 0

#####

#####, **Archive Description** #####
#####, #### **Archive Listing** #### #####
#####. ##### **SUCCESS** ##### **rpm can be installed** #### **cannot be installed.** #####. #####
#####

0000000000. 000 0000000 0000000 000000 00000000000000 000000 0000000
000000000000000000000000.

000000 **113** - 0000 0000 000000 (**tips script**)

#!/bin/bash

#niral113

uppercase.sh : Changes input to uppercase.

tr 'a-z' 'A-Z'

Letter ranges must be quoted

#+ to prevent filename generation from single-letter filenames.

Exit 0

000000 0000000000:

000 000 0000000000 0000000000. 000000000000000000 00000000 000000

0000000000000000000000 000000 00000000000000 000000 0000000 000000. **tr** 00000000 00000000

translate 00000000 000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000. 00000000

uppercase.sh 00000 000000 000000000000000000. 00000000 **ls -l** 000000 00000000000000

000 00000000000000 00000000000 00000000 00000000000000 00000000000000 00000000000000.

000000 000000 00000000000000 0000000000 **ls -l | ./uppercase.sh**

00000000000000, 00000000000 000000000000 00000000000000 000000 000000000000000000

000000000000000000000000000000000000.

000000 0000000000:

bash\$ ls -l | ./uppercase.sh

-RW-RW-R-- 1 BOZO BOZO 109 APR 7 19:49 1.TXT

-RW-RW-R-- 1 BOZO BOZO 109 APR 14 16:48 2.TXT

-RW-R--R-- 1 BOZO BOZO 725 APR 20 20:56 DATA-FILE

000000 **114** (**running a loop in background** - 000000000 00000000000000

000000000000000000000000000000000000.)

#!/bin/bash

#niral114

background-loop.sh

```
for i in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      # First loop.  
do  
    echo -n "$i "  
done & # Run this loop in background.  
    # Will sometimes execute after second loop.
```

echo # This 'echo' sometimes will not display.

```
for i in 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 # Second loop.  
do  
    echo -n "$i "  
done
```

echo # This 'echo' sometimes will not display.

#

=====

=====

Script Explanation:

The script consists of two **for** loops. The first loop iterates from 1 to 10, and the second loop iterates from 11 to 20. Each loop prints its value followed by a space character (**echo -n "\$i "**). The first loop is run in the background (**done &**). The script then prints a message (**echo # This 'echo' sometimes will not display.**) and runs the second loop. The output of the script is the sequence of numbers 1 through 20, with the first loop's output appearing first, followed by the second loop's output. The message is printed after the first loop's output, but it may not appear if the first loop's output is still being printed when the message is printed.

Script Output:

The script will output the sequence of numbers 1 through 20, with the first loop's output appearing first, followed by the second loop's output. The message is printed after the first loop's output, but it may not appear if the first loop's output is still being printed when the message is printed.

The expected output from the script:


```

let "b += 1"          # BB35 + 1
echo "b = $b"         # b = 1
echo                  # Bash sets the "integer value" of a string to 0.

```

```

c=BB34
echo "c = $c"         # c = BB34
d=${c/BB/23}          # Substitute "23" for "BB".
                      # This makes $d an integer.
echo "d = $d"         # d = 2334
let "d += 1"          # 2334 + 1
echo "d = $d"         # d = 2335
echo

```

What about null variables?

```

e=""                 # ... Or e="" ... Or e=
echo "e = $e"        # e =
let "e += 1"         # Arithmetic operations allowed on a null variable?
echo "e = $e"        # e = 1
echo                 # Null variable transformed into an integer.

```

What about undeclared variables?

```

echo "f = $f"        # f =
let "f += 1"         # Arithmetic operations allowed?
echo "f = $f"        # f = 1
echo                 # Undeclared variable transformed into an integer.
#

```

However ...

```

let "f /= $undecl_var" # Divide by zero?
# let: f /= : syntax error: operand expected (error token is " ")
# Syntax error! Variable $undecl_var is not set to zero here!

```



```
#             ripe.net, cw.net, radb.net
```

```
# Place this script -- renamed 'wh' -- in /usr/local/bin
```

```
# Requires symbolic links:
```

```
# ln -s /usr/local/bin/wh /usr/local/bin/wh-ripe
```

```
# ln -s /usr/local/bin/wh /usr/local/bin/wh-apnic
```

```
# ln -s /usr/local/bin/wh /usr/local/bin/wh-tucows
```

```
E_NOARGS=75
```

```
if [ -z "$1" ]
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Usage: `basename $0` [domain-name]"
```

```
    exit $E_NOARGS
```

```
fi
```

```
# Check script name and call proper server.
```

```
case `basename $0` in    # Or:  case ${0##*/} in
```

```
    "wh"      ) whois $1@whois.tucows.com;;
```

```
    "wh-ripe" ) whois $1@whois.ripe.net;;
```

```
    "wh-apnic" ) whois $1@whois.apnic.net;;
```

```
    "wh-cw"   ) whois $1@whois.cw.net;;
```

```
    *         ) echo "Usage: `basename $0` [domain-name]";;
```

```
esac
```

```
exit $?
```

```
#####
```

```
#####  
#####  
#####  
#####  
##### ripe.net,
```

cw.net, radb.net などのデータベースを参照してください。データベースを参照する際には、データベースのアクセス権限を適切に設定する必要があります。

問題 117:

この問題を解くには、データベースのスキーマを確認し、適切なクエリを生成する必要があります。データベースのスキーマを確認するには、**echo** コマンドを使用してデータベースのスキーマを出力することができます。また、データベースのスキーマを確認するために、**escape sequences** を使用することができます。Linux のコマンドラインでは、**Linux** のコマンドラインで、データベースのスキーマを確認することができます。

```
bash$ echo hello\!
```

```
hello!
```

```
bash$ echo "hello\!"
```

```
hello\!
```

```
bash$ echo \
```

```
>
```

```
bash$ echo "\"
```

```
>
```

```
bash$ echo \a
```

```
a
```

```
bash$ echo "\a"
```

```
\a
```

```
bash$ echo x\ty
```

```
xty
```

```
bash$ echo "x\ty"
```

```
x\ty
```

```
bash$ echo -e x\ty
```

```
xty
```

bash\$ echo -e "x\ty"

x

y

数据类型:

高级计算机语言 - **high level computer languages**

shell脚本 - **shellscript**

整数 - **integer**

字符串 - **string**

变量 - **variable**

(数据类型)

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ (escape sequences)

[illegible]

00000000 0000 000000000000 0000000000 (script), 00 000000
 00000000 000000 000000000 00000000 000000 00000000 000000000000
 00000000 (escape sequence), 00000000000 00000 0000 0000
 0000000 0000 0000000 0000 00000000. 00000000 00000000000
 00000000 00000000000 00000000 000000 000000 0000000000000000.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>\n</code> | means newline |
| <code>\r</code> | means return |
| <code>\t</code> | means tab |
| <code>\v</code> | means vertical tab |
| <code>\b</code> | means backspace |
| <code>\a</code> | means alert (beep or flash) |
| <code>\0xx</code> | translates to the octal ASCII equivalent of 0nn, where nn is a string of digits |

□□□□□ **118**

#!/bin/bash

#niral118.sh

escaped.sh: escaped characters

#####

#####

```

### First, let's show some basic escaped-character usage. ###
#####
#####
# Escaping a newline.
# -----
echo ""
echo "This will print
as two lines."
# This will print
# as two lines.
echo "This will print \
as one line."
# This will print as one line.
echo; echo
echo "====="
echo "\v\v\v\v"    # Prints \v\v\v\v literally.
# Use the -e option with 'echo' to print escaped characters.
echo "====="
echo "VERTICAL TABS"
echo -e "\v\v\v\v"  # Prints 4 vertical tabs.
echo "====="
echo "QUOTATION MARK"
echo -e "\042"      # Prints " (quote, octal ASCII character 42).
echo "====="

# The '$\X' construct makes the -e option unnecessary.

echo; echo "NEWLINE and (maybe) BEEP"
echo $\n'          # Newline.
echo $\a'          # Alert (beep).
                   # May only flash, not beep, depending on terminal.

```

We have seen `$'\nnn'` string expansion, and now . . .

#

=====
===== #

Version 2 of Bash introduced the `$'\nnn'` string expansion construct.

#

=====
===== #

echo "Introducing the `\$\' ... \'` string-expansion construct . . . "

echo ". . . featuring more quotation marks."

echo `$(t \042 t)` # Quote (") framed by tabs.

Note that `'\nnn'` is an octal value.

It also works with hexadecimal values, in an `$'\xhhh'` construct.

echo `$(t \x22 t)` # Quote (") framed by tabs.

Thank you, Greg Keraunen, for pointing this out.

Earlier Bash versions allowed `'\x022'`.

echo

Assigning ASCII characters to a variable.

-----

quote=`$(\042)` # " assigned to a variable.

echo "\$quote Quoted string \$quote and this lies outside the quotes."

echo

Concatenating ASCII chars in a variable.

triple_underline=`$(\137\137\137)` # 137 is octal ASCII code for `'_'`.

```
echo "$triple_underline UNDERLINE $triple_underline"
```

```
echo
```

```
ABC=$'\101\102\103\010'      # 101, 102, 103 are octal A, B, C.
```

```
echo $ABC
```

```
echo
```

```
escape=$'\033'                # 033 is octal for escape.
```

```
echo "\"escape\" echoes as $escape"
```

```
#                               no visible output.
```

```
echo
```

```
exit 0
```

```
#####
```

```
#####  
#####  
#####  
#####  
#####
```

```
##### 119:
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# niral119.sh
```

```
# Requires version 4.2+ of Bash.
```

```
key="no value yet"
```

```
while true; do
```

```
    clear
```

```
    echo "Bash Extra Keys Demo. Keys to try:"
```

```
    echo
```

```
    echo "* Insert, Delete, Home, End, Page_Up and Page_Down"
```

```
    echo "* The four arrow keys"
```

```
    echo "* Tab, enter, escape, and space key"
```

```
    echo "* The letter and number keys, etc."
```

```
    echo
```

```
    echo "    d = show date/time"
```



```

echo "    q = quit"
echo "=====
echo

```

```

# Convert the separate home-key to home-key_num_7:
if [ "$key" = $'\x1b\x4f\x48' ]; then
    key=$'\x1b\x5b\x31\x7e'
    # Quoted string-expansion construct.
fi

```

```

# Convert the separate end-key to end-key_num_1.
if [ "$key" = $'\x1b\x4f\x46' ]; then
    key=$'\x1b\x5b\x34\x7e'
fi

```

```

case "$key" in
    $'\x1b\x5b\x32\x7e') # Insert
        echo Insert Key
        ;;
    $'\x1b\x5b\x33\x7e') # Delete
        echo Delete Key
        ;;
    $'\x1b\x5b\x31\x7e') # Home_key_num_7
        echo Home Key
        ;;
    $'\x1b\x5b\x34\x7e') # End_key_num_1
        echo End Key
        ;;
    $'\x1b\x5b\x35\x7e') # Page_Up
        echo Page_Up
        ;;
    $'\x1b\x5b\x36\x7e') # Page_Down

```

```

echo Page_Down
;;
$'\x1b\x5b\x41') # Up_arrow
echo Up arrow
;;
$'\x1b\x5b\x42') # Down_arrow
echo Down arrow
;;
$'\x1b\x5b\x43') # Right_arrow
echo Right arrow
;;
$'\x1b\x5b\x44') # Left_arrow
echo Left arrow
;;
$'\x09') # Tab
echo Tab Key
;;
$'\x0a') # Enter
echo Enter Key
;;
$'\x1b') # Escape
echo Escape Key
;;
$'\x20') # Space
echo Space Key
;;
d)
date
;;
q)
echo Time to quit...
echo

```


Exit Command - 35

Exit Command (exit command)

```
#!/bin/bash
# Exit Command
# Exit Command is used to exit the script.
# Exit Command is used to exit the script.
-                                     35
```

Exit Command:

The exit command is used to exit the script. It is used to exit the script with a specific exit status. The exit status is a number between 0 and 255. 0 indicates that the script executed successfully. Any other number indicates an error.

Exit 120

#!/bin/bash

#niral120.sh

echo hello

echo \$? # Exit status 0 returned because command executed successfully.

lskdf # Unrecognized command.

echo \$? # Non-zero exit status returned -- command failed to execute.

echo

exit 113 # Will return 113 to shell.

To verify this, type "echo \$?" after script terminates.

**# By convention, an 'exit 0' indicates success,
#+ while a non-zero exit value means an error or anomalous
condition.**

□□□□ □□□□□□□□ :

`echo $?` returns zero, indicating successful execution of the previous command. If the previous command fails, it returns a non-zero value, typically 1 or 2, indicating an error.

□□□□□ **121:**

#!/bin/bash

niral121.sh

```

true    # The "true" builtin.

```

```
echo "exit status of \"true\" = $?"    # 0
```

! true

```
echo "exit status of \"! true\" = $?" # 1
```

Note that the "!" needs a space between it and the command.

!true leads to a "command not found" error

#

The '!' operator prefixing a command invokes the Bash history mechanism.

true

!true

No error this time, but no negation either.

It just repeats the previous command (true).

#

```
=====
===== #
```

```
ls | bogus_command    # bash: bogus_command: command not found
echo $?              # 127
```

#

=====

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |

0000 0000 000000000000 00000000 0000000000 0000 0000000000
 000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| <p>1</p> | <p>let "var1 = 1/0"</p> |
| <p>2</p> | <p>empty_function() {}</p> |
| <p>126</p> | <p>/dev/null</p> |
| <p>127</p> | <p>illegal_command</p> |
| <p>128</p> | <p>exit 3.14159</p> |
| <p>128+n</p> | <p>kill -9 \$PPID of script</p> |

| | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------|
| 130 | <pre> ctrl+c </pre> | Ctl-C |
| 255* | <pre> </pre> | exit -1 |

Exit Status of a Script

- A script, like any other process, sets an exit status when it finishes executing. Shell scripts will finish in one of the following ways:
 - Abort** - If the script aborts due to an internal error, the exit status is that of the **last command** (the one that aborted the script).
 - End** - If the script runs to completion, the exit status is that of the **last command** in the script.
 - Exit** - If the script encounters an **exit** command, the exit status is that set by that command.
- Syntax for the exit command is **exit [num]**. When the exit command is encountered the script ends right there and the exit status is set to **num**.



Page 11

Exit Status:

commands

without interruption

more commands need to run

exit command

zero

non-zero

alternatively

signal

parameter

□□□□□□□□ □□□□ - fatal error

(□□□□□□□□)

Linux Shell Scripting - 36

Internal Commands and Builtins (Internal Commands and Builtins)

```
#!/bin/bash
# Internal Commands and Builtins
# A script that spawns multiple instances of itself
# spawn.sh

- 36
```

#!/bin/bash:

#!/bin/bash is a shell script that spawns multiple instances of itself. It is a simple script that demonstrates the use of the `spawn.sh` script.

122

#!/bin/bash

#niral122.sh

#Internal Commands and Builtins

#A script that spawns multiple instances of itself

spawn.sh

PIDS=\$(pidof sh \$0) # Process IDs of the various instances of this script.

P_array=(\$PIDS) # Put them in an array (why?).

echo \$PIDS # Show process IDs of parent and child processes.

let "instances = \${#P_array[*]} - 1" # Count elements, less 1.

Why subtract 1?

echo "\$instances instance(s) of this script running."

echo "[Hit Ctl-C to exit.>"; echo

```
sleep 1          # Wait.
sh $0           # Play it again, Prasanna.

exit 0          # Not necessary; script will never get to here.
               # Why not?
```

```
# After exiting with a Ctl-C,
#+ do all the spawned instances of the script die?
# If so, why?
```

```
# Note:
# ----
# Be careful not to run this script too long.
# It will eventually eat up too many system resources.
```

```
# Is having a script spawn multiple instances of itself
#+ an advisable scripting technique.
#Generally, a Bash builtin does not fork a subprocess when it
executes within a script. An external system command or filter in a
script usually will fork a subprocess.
```

Example 1:

Example 2: This script spawns multiple instances of itself. **Ctrl+c** terminates the script. This script spawns multiple instances of itself. This script spawns multiple instances of itself.

Example 3:

```
#!/bin/bash
# niral123.sh
```

```
# Embedding a linefeed?
```

```
echo "Why doesn't this string \n split on two lines?"  
# Doesn't split.
```

```
# Let's try something else.  
echo
```

```
echo $"A line of text containing  
a linefeed."  
# Prints as two distinct lines (embedded linefeed).  
# But, is the "$" variable prefix really necessary?
```

```
echo  
echo "This string splits  
on two lines."  
# No, the "$" is not needed.  
echo  
echo "-----"  
echo
```

```
echo -n $"Another line of text containing  
a linefeed."  
# Prints as two distinct lines (embedded linefeed).  
# Even the -n option fails to suppress the linefeed here.
```

```
echo  
echo  
echo "-----"  
echo  
echo  
# However, the following doesn't work as expected.  
# Why not? Hint: Assignment to a variable.  
string1=$"Yet another line of text containing
```

a linefeed (maybe)."

echo \$string1

Yet another line of text containing a linefeed (maybe).

#

Linefeed becomes a space.

#####:

**#####** ##### **#####** ##### **#####**.
**#####** ##### **#####**
**#####** #####.

124:

#!/bin/bash

#niral124.sh

printf demo

**declare -r PI=3.14159265358979 # Read-only variable, i.e., a
constant.**

declare -r DecimalConstant=31373

Message1="Greetings,"

Message2="Earthling."

echo

printf "Pi to 2 decimal places = %1.2f" \$PI

echo

**printf "Pi to 9 decimal places = %1.9f" \$PI # It even rounds off
correctly.**

printf "\n"

**# Prints a line feed,
Equivalent to 'echo' . . .**

printf "Constant = \t%d\n" \$DecimalConstant # Inserts tab (\t).

printf "%s %s \n" \$Message1 \$Message2

echo

=====#

Simulation of C function, sprintf().

Loading a variable with a formatted string.

echo

Pi12=\$(printf "%1.12f" \$PI)

echo "Pi to 12 decimal places = \$Pi12" # Roundoff error!

Msg=`printf "%s %s \n" \$Message1 \$Message2`

echo \$Msg; echo \$Msg

As it happens, the 'sprintf' function can now be accessed

#+ as a loadable module to Bash,

#+ but this is not portable.

exit 0

Formatting error messages is a useful application of printf

E_BADDIR=85

var=nonexistent_directory

error()

{

```

printf "$@" >&2
# Formats positional params passed, and sends them to stderr.
echo
exit $E_BADDIR
}

```

```

cd $var || error $"Can't cd to %s." "$var"

```

printf command in shell script

printf command is used to format and print the output. It is similar to the printf command in C. The syntax of printf is as follows:

```

printf <format> <arguments>

```

Where <format> is the format string and <arguments> are the arguments to be formatted. The format string can contain any valid printf format specifier. The arguments are the values to be printed. The printf command prints the formatted output to the standard output (stdout).

printf command options:

- default**
- reason of**
- scripts**
- output**
- embedded**
- text**
- built-in**
- escape sequences**

(printf command)


```
(( 5 > 9 ))                # false
echo "Exit status of \"(( 5 > 9 ))\" is $?."    # 1
```

```
(( 5 == 5 ))              # true
echo "Exit status of \"(( 5 == 5 ))\" is $?."    # 0
# (( 5 = 5 )) gives an error message.
```

```
(( 5 - 5 ))               # 0
echo "Exit status of \"(( 5 - 5 ))\" is $?."    # 1
```

```
(( 5 / 4 ))               # Division o.k.
echo "Exit status of \"(( 5 / 4 ))\" is $?."    # 0
```

```
(( 1 / 2 ))               # Division result < 1.
echo "Exit status of \"(( 1 / 2 ))\" is $?."    # Rounded off to 0.
# 1
```

```
(( 1 / 0 )) 2>/dev/null   # Illegal division by 0.
#      ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
echo "Exit status of \"(( 1 / 0 ))\" is $?."    # 1
```

```
# What effect does the "2>/dev/null" have?
# What would happen if it were removed?
# Try removing it, then rerunning the script.
```

```
# ===== #
```

```
# (( ... )) also useful in an if-then test.
```

```
var1=5
var2=4
```

```
if ( ( var1 > var2 ) )
then # ^      ^      Note: Not $var1, $var2. Why?
    echo "$var1 is greater than $var2"
fi    # 5 is greater than 4
```

exit 0

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | : |
| | | | | | | | | | | | : |

[illegible]

1. □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (equals)
2. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (more than)
3. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (less than)
4. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (more than or equal)
5. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ (less than or equal)

[illegible]

□□□□□ **125:**

#!/bin/bash

broken-link.sh

Written by PNA Prasanna

Used in ABS Guide with permission.

A pure shell script to find dead symlinks and output them quoted

#+ so they can be fed to xargs and dealt with :)

#+ eg. sh broken-link.sh /somedir /someotherdir|xargs rm

#

This, however, is a better method:

#

```
# find "somedir" -type l -print0|
```

```
# xargs -r0 file|\
```

```
# grep "broken symbolic"|
```

```
# sed -e 's/^\\|: *broken symbolic.*$/"/g'
#
#+ but that wouldn't be pure Bash, now would it.
# Caution: beware the /proc file system and any circular links!
#####
#####
```

```
# If no args are passed to the script set directories-to-search
#+ to current directory. Otherwise set the directories-to-search
#+ to the args passed.
#####
```

```
[ $# -eq 0 ] && directorys=`pwd` || directorys=$@
```

```
# Setup the function linkchk to check the directory it is passed
#+ for files that are links and don't exist, then print them quoted.
# If one of the elements in the directory is a subdirectory then
#+ send that subdirectory to the linkcheck function.
#####
```

```
linkchk () {
    for element in $1/*; do
        [ -h "$element" -a ! -e "$element" ] && echo "\"$element\""
        [ -d "$element" ] && linkchk $element
        # Of course, '-h' tests for symbolic link, '-d' for directory.
    done
}
```

```
# Send each arg that was passed to the script to the linkchk()
function
```

**#+ if it is a valid directoy. If not, then print the error message
#+ and usage info.**

#####

for directory in \$directories; do

if [-d \$directory]

then linkchk \$directory

else

echo "\$directory is not a directory"

echo "Usage: \$0 dir1 dir2 ..."

fi

done

exit \$?

#####:

#####, ##### #######
#####. #### ####### #####
#####

#####:

- **arithmetic operations**

- **double brackets**

- **logic**

(#####)

□□□□□□□□:

১৯৭১ সালে বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা লাভের পরে দেশের মানুষের মনোবৃত্তি ছিল দেশের উন্নয়ন ও জনগণের কল্যাণে কাজ করা। সেই সময়ের মানুষের মনোবৃত্তি ছিল দেশের উন্নয়ন ও জনগণের কল্যাণে কাজ করা। সেই সময়ের মানুষের মনোবৃত্তি ছিল দেশের উন্নয়ন ও জনগণের কল্যাণে কাজ করা।

[illegible]

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“□□□□□□□” □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□!!

- □□□□□□ **38**

□□□□ □□□□□□□□ : ■



□□□□...

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[illegible]

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